

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE PACIFIC CABLE.

House Will Probably Pass a Govern-  
ment Construction Bill.

NEW YORK, March 15.—(Afternoon  
Service).—A special to the Herald from  
Washington, says:

Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate  
Naval Committee, is engaged in the  
preparation of the report of his com-  
mission, unanimously recommending the  
construction by the Government of a  
cable between San Francisco and Hon-  
olulu as part of the line to connect  
San Francisco, Manila and Yokohama.  
It is likely from present indications  
that when the Pacific cable matter  
comes before the House that body will  
determine to pass a bill authorizing  
Government construction of the line.  
Members of the House Committee  
on Inter-State and Foreign Com-  
merce now favor this plan and two  
favor the subsidy bill, with a provision  
for Government construction as an al-  
ternative.

Widemann Estate Report.

A first and final account of the finan-  
ces of the H. A. Widemann estate  
has been filed by Henry Smith, mas-  
ter. He recommends that the accounts  
be approved and the executors dis-  
charged, closing the administration  
and opening new accounts with the  
trustees, who are the same as the  
executors: H. R. Macfarlane, F. W. Mac-  
farlane and J. M. Dowsett. The in-  
come balance is \$7,098.33, to be dis-  
tributed, and the capital to be added is  
\$23,267.84. The death of the widow of  
the deceased since the filing of the ac-  
counts has made it necessary to dis-  
tribute about \$150,000 to the children  
and grandchildren. The master states  
that his understanding that this sum  
will be realized from the sale of per-  
sonal property, and that the real es-  
tate will be kept intact if possible.

The price of water in Kona, Hawaii,  
has risen. A letter recently received  
states that the people of the district  
who have cisterns for catching and  
storing rain water are selling it at the  
rate of 50 cents per five gallons.

## CAPITAL IS OCCUPIED

Bloemfontein Falls to  
Roberts.

AMERICA WOULD MEDIATE

Boers Will Destroy Johannesburg to  
Keep It from Becoming an  
Offensive Base.

LONDON, March 13, 9:55 a. m.—  
The War Office has received a dis-  
patch from Lord Roberts announcing  
that General French reached Bloem-  
fontein last evening and occupied  
two miles close to the railway station.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to  
the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein  
dated Tuesday evening, March 14th,  
says:

Bloemfontein surrendered at 10  
o'clock today. It was occupied at  
noon. President Steyn, with a major-  
ity of the fighting burghers, has fled  
northward.

General French was within five miles  
of the place at 5 o'clock Monday after-  
noon. He sent a summons into the  
town threatening to bombard unless it  
surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A  
white flag was hoisted Tuesday morn-  
ing, and a deputation of the Town  
Council, with Mayor Kellner, came out  
to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz Kop,  
five miles south of the town, making a  
formal surrender of the place.

Lord Roberts made a state entry at  
noon. He received a tremendous ovation.  
After visiting the public build-  
ings he went to the official residence  
of the President, followed by a cheer-  
ing crowd, who waved the British flag  
and sang the British national anthem.  
They were in a condition of frenzied  
excitement.

Monday afternoon, previous to the  
surrender, there had been a little shif-  
ting and shelling, but the enemy re-  
tired. Lord Roberts has his headquarters  
at the President's house, and there are  
many of the British wounded in the  
building. The railway is not injured.

The following is the text of Lord  
Roberts' dispatch to the War Office an-  
nouncing his occupation of Bloemfontein:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 13, 8  
p. m.—By the help of God and by the  
bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the  
troops under my command have taken  
possession of Bloemfontein. The British  
flag now flies over the Presidency,  
evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn,  
late President of the Orange Free State.  
Mr. Fraser, member of the late execu-  
tive government; the Mayor, the sec-  
retary to the late Governor, the Land-  
rost and other officials met me and  
two miles from the town and presented me  
with the keys of the public offices.  
The enemy have withdrawn from the  
neighborhood and all seems quiet.  
The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave  
the troops a cordial welcome."

The above dispatch, though dated  
Tuesday, was not received at the War  
Office until 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. It  
was made public a few minutes before  
9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to  
the field telegraph not being connect-  
ed with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening.  
Extra papers are already out on the  
streets and the night crowds of  
London are singing patriotic songs and  
engaging in demonstrations.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to  
the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated  
Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, says:  
"We surprised and outflanked the  
enemy with irresistible force over-  
night. General French held the enemy  
north and south of Bloemfontein, while  
Lord Roberts dispatched a prisoner on  
parole, threatening to bombard unless the  
city surrendered. The townsmen  
became alarmed. President Steyn and  
the chief members of the Executive  
Council fled and proclaimed Kroon-  
stadt to be the capital.

"Steyn fled to Winburg. At last only  
3,000 fighting men remained and in  
the morning, finding themselves so  
weakened, broke their guns. Others  
fled. The remnant still shelled Gen-  
eral French at dawn, but the opposi-  
tion soon collapsed. Eight locomotives  
and much rolling stock were captured.  
The Boer organization is collapsing  
and the breach between the Free S-  
taters and the Transvaalers is widening.  
Major General Pretorius has been  
appointed Military Governor of Bloem-  
fontein. Lord Roberts and his staff  
have ridden through the town and been  
everywhere cheered. The British na-  
tional anthem is enthusiastically sung  
by the population, the shops are glad-  
ly opening and there is general rejoic-  
ing."

Threatened to Bombard.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—(Afternoon  
Service).—The Transvaalers at Bloem-  
fontein threatened to turn their guns  
on the town if the peace advocates re-  
fused to fight but the threat was un-  
availing. The war party fled. The  
British are now working the Free State  
railroad.

The Occupation.

LONDON, March 15.—(Afternoon  
Service).—At precisely 1:30 o'clock  
Tuesday afternoon a Union Jack spe-  
cially made for this purpose by Lady

Roberts was hoisted over the pre-  
sidency at Bloemfontein amidst the ac-  
clamoration of the commander-in-chief's  
barracks, in which courtyard enough  
of the orange free state burghers appear  
to have joined with remarkable har-  
moniousness.

and opposition to the entry of the  
British troops into the capital was in-  
significant. The troops were occupying  
a few high places in the hills about the  
place, but a few shells drove them out  
at 6 o'clock in the morning and news-  
paper correspondents entering the  
town found Mr. Fraser and others and  
guided them to where Lord Roberts  
stood on the top of a hill waiting for  
them. As spokesman, Mr. Fraser asked  
protection for life and property and  
surrendered the keys. Lord Roberts,  
accompanied by his staff, rode at the  
head of a cavalcade a mile long to the  
presidency, receiving an ovation  
throughout the route, culminating in  
a remarkable demonstration at the  
market square. Reaching the govern-  
ment buildings Lord Roberts took pos-  
session of the city in the name of the  
Queen and then repaid to the presi-  
dency, where the ceremony of hoist-  
ing the Union Jack ended forever, ac-  
cording to universal opinion here, the  
Boer government of the Free State.

During his passage through the town,  
Lord Roberts stopped and ordered the  
instant replacement of goods which  
were being looted from the artillery  
barracks by kaffirs, thus giving to the  
place an earnest assurance of the treat-  
ment they might expect from the vic-  
tors. President Steyn fled to Kroon-  
stadt without replying to Lord Ro-  
berts' demand for his surrender and the com-  
mander-in-chief remarked afterwards  
during the course of conversation while  
breakfasting at the farm of President  
Steyn's brother, that the ex-presi-  
dent had become a nonentity. The British  
troops, with the exception of those  
necessary to police the town, remain  
outside.

Press dispatches giving the most of  
the above interesting details, so settle  
the point of the cutting of the railroad  
and telegraph communication north of  
Bloemfontein, showing it was a plucky  
act.

Maj. Hunt Weston, of the Royal En-  
gineers, accompanied by ten men, trav-  
ersed the Boer lines and succeeded in  
cutting the telegraph lines and blowing  
up the tracks. Bloemfontein is now re-  
garded as a sort of a half-way house  
and base of operations for the advance  
on Pretoria.

The military authorities here expect  
a period of comparative quiet, while  
Lord Roberts is establishing railroad  
connection with Norval's Point and  
Bethulie, giving the men and horses the  
rest necessary to fit them for the severe  
struggles which are believed to be still  
inevitable.

It seems likely that the next news of  
fighting may come from Natal. Gen-  
eral Warren's division which had  
reached Durban, has been ordered to  
join General Buller, indicating that the  
outflanking movement through the  
neck of Zululand referred to in these  
dispatches March 10, is about to com-  
mence. It is reported at Bloemfontein  
that General Joubert is at Brandfont-  
ein, but other reports locate him at Biggars-  
berg.

Boers' Admit Their Loss.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, March 14—  
(Afternoon Service).—State Secre-  
tary Reitz this morning posted the follow-  
ing announcement:

"Yesterday Bloemfontein was occu-  
pied by the British after the burghers  
had retired in a northern direction.  
The seat of the government of the Free  
State has already been transferred to  
Kroonstadt."

Latest from the Front.

NEW YORK, March 15.—(Afternoon  
Service).—A dispatch to the Tribune  
from London says: News from every  
quarter of the theater of war was  
meager at midnight. Gatacre's district  
is virtually cleared, the rebels having  
been dispersed at Ladysburg, East Har-  
ley and Aiswal North. The bridge at  
Aiswal North was saved after a sharp  
fight. The railways will speedily be in  
operation to the Orange river at the  
three points where crossings can be  
made into the Free State. The rebel-  
lion among the whites of the Prieska  
district is not making headway. The  
British and colonial forces are restor-  
ing order in one village after another.

Rumors that Cronje and the Boer  
prisoners will be sent to St. Helena  
are officially confirmed. The island  
will be reached after a five days' pas-  
sage, and the prisoners will be more  
comfortable than they have been at  
Cape Town, because they can be al-  
lowed more liberty.

The text of the correspondence be-  
tween the two Presidents and Lord  
Salisbury has been read with the liveli-  
est feeling of satisfaction by the En-  
glish in South Africa, where it is in-  
terpreted as a clear intimation that  
the war must go on until the Dutch repub-  
lics are ready to surrender unconditionally.  
The inference to be drawn from  
Pretoria dispatches is that the appeal  
of the two Presidents was designed to  
draw from the British Government a  
reply which would convince the Dutch  
that there was nothing before them  
except a desperate resistance to a war  
of conquest.

The action of the United States State  
Department has caused much surprise  
here, especially as it is misunderstood  
by the public in the absence of the text  
of the correspondence between the two  
Governments. The European Govern-  
ments are credited with acting more  
cautiously in waiting for the publica-  
tion of Lord Salisbury's reply before  
deciding whether there was any occa-  
sion for offering their services as  
peacemakers.

America Would Mediate.

LONDON, March 15.—(Afternoon  
Service).—In the House of Commons  
today Mr. Redmond asked if the United

(Continued on Page 5.)

## COUNCIL OF STATE

Argues Its Right to  
Alter Bills.

COOPER CREATES A CLASH

Isenberg Moves to Adjourn Sine Die,  
Motion to Amend Carried  
Despite Opposition.

That the Council of State did not ad-  
journ yesterday sine die after a heated  
discussion between Attorney General  
Cooper and several members of the  
Council of State, is due perhaps to the  
fact that the latter body has the inter-  
ests of the Republic of Hawaii to con-  
sider as its main obligation to the tax-  
payers and citizens alike, and further-  
more that the appropriation of avail-  
able funds for the Board of Health and  
for every department of the govern-  
ment is absolutely necessary to insure  
their proper conduct.

Considerable temper was manifested  
by the Attorney General in his endeav-  
ors to impress upon the Councilors  
the fact that the Council of State had  
no powers other than those which priv-  
ileged that body to pass bills intro-  
duced by the Executive Council, exactly as  
they were when they left the Execu-  
tive's hands before presentation to the  
Council of State. His contention, also,  
was that the Council had no power  
either to increase or decrease the  
amounts as totalled, nor could it strike  
out or insert items. The telegram from  
Secretary Hay embodying the expres-  
sions of President McKinley as to the  
Council of State making the necessary  
appropriations for requisite expendi-  
tures, Minister Cooper contended, con-  
ferred no additional powers upon the  
Council beyond those already covered  
by the Constitution.

The logic of the Attorney General  
was attacked by several members of  
the Council, and also by Minister Damon.  
The latter calmly stated his views upon  
the subject, agreeing in the main with  
the Councilors. At the conclusion of  
his remarks, the Attorney General  
jumped to his feet, exclaiming:

"I don't understand why the Minister  
of Finance takes a different course here  
than he does in the Executive Council."  
Minister Damon's quiet rejoinder  
was, "My words are on record in the  
minutes."

An appropriation of \$10,000 for avail-  
able funds for the immediate use of the  
Board of Health for the payment of la-  
borers, guards and other employees who  
are in absolute need of their back  
wages, was unanimously passed by the  
Council.

President Dole called the Council of  
State to order at 3 o'clock, Councilors  
Robinson, Jones, Kennedy, Robertson,  
Gonsalves, Kane, Bolte, Gear, Achi,  
Kaibekou and Isenberg answering to  
the roll call. Ministers Young, Damon,  
Mott-Smith and Attorney General  
Cooper were also present.

Secretary Manson read the minutes  
of the previous meeting which were ap-  
proved.

A petition to the Council of State  
was read, which was signed by many of  
the leading business and mercantile  
houses of the city, to which was ap-  
pended large bills for merchandise and  
foods sent to the quarantine station,  
ordered by Superintendent McVeigh,  
and incurred at the instance of J. K.  
Brown, United States Chinese Inspector  
for the maintenance of Japanese  
who were held in quarantine and sub-  
sequently returned to Japan. The total  
footing amounted to over \$3,000, and  
the petitioners desired relief from the  
Council of State.

Jones raised the question as to  
whether the Council had any authority  
for acting upon such bills.

President Dole: "Of course the ques-  
tion comes up whether this being a  
meeting of the Council for pressing  
emergency matters, we should act in  
any cases such as this."

Achi moved the bills be referred to  
the Committee on Judiciary. Kane  
thought the bills went to the Finance  
Committee.

Cooper gave a detailed history of the  
bills, stating they should be paid by the  
United States.

Jones moved an amendment to Achi's  
motion to refer them to the Executive  
Committee.

Robertson: "To bring the matter to  
a final analysis—the real point involved  
is the amendment of the total amount  
named in any particular bill. The same  
result would come from striking out  
an item or inserting a new one in the  
bill. If we have the right to alter the  
amount in any of these bills, we cer-  
tainly have the right to make any  
changes we desire in the items. I  
don't think it is right to send these  
bills to the Executive."

Gear contended that the powers of  
the Council of State have been en-  
larged by the very authority under which  
the Council is at present holding forth;  
President McKinley's telegram gives  
the Council full authority to make re-  
quisite appropriations. "According to  
the authority granted by the Hawaiian  
Constitution," said Mr. Gear, "we cer-  
tainly cannot make any appropriations  
except those which are necessary, oc-  
casioned by any great public calamity.  
So, in accordance with the joint resolu-  
tion of annexation which has placed

with President McKinley the power for  
administering the laws of Hawaii, in  
such manner as he sees fit, he gives the  
Council the authority to make the  
necessary appropriations, and the  
privilege of inserting any items that  
seem necessary for the coming biennial  
period. It seems to me the motion is  
a very proper one."

Gear: "Do you mean to say the Coun-  
cil may make appropriations for  
necessary expenditures. It does not  
seem to me the powers of the Council  
are enlarged beyond the Constitutional  
privileges. I don't think there is any  
thing in Secretary Hay's telegram  
which enlarges the Council's powers.  
The telegram must be interpreted in  
connection with the usual powers of  
the Council of State. The Council on  
its own motion could not meet except  
through the Executive Council. For in-  
serting new items, I don't think the  
power exists."

Isenberg: "You mean to say the Coun-  
cil has no right to increase or decrease  
the amount of totals in any bill?"

Cooper: "No, I don't think so."

Robertson: "How was it a few weeks  
ago when the Council was called to-  
gether to make appropriations that an  
amount of \$10,000 was introduced and  
increased to \$25,000?"

Cooper: "I don't know. I wasn't  
present."

Achi: "If we find some bills that  
came in late then we have no right to  
add them to the amount?"

Cooper: "No, I don't think you  
have!"

Isenberg: "Do you mean to say we  
cannot add to, or decrease any amount  
in a bill? No? Then I move this Coun-  
cil of State adjourn sine die."

Cooper: "If the Constitution —"

Isenberg: "I raise a point of order."

President Dole: "I think, gentlemen,  
this is a rash motion. It is moved and  
seconded that this Council adjourn sine  
die. I will ask for the ayes and noes.  
The motion (counting) is lost."

Kennedy: "Is this Council meeting  
now strictly upon the provisions of the  
Hawaiian Constitution, or have the  
words of President McKinley anything  
to do with it?"

Isenberg: "I think the machinery of  
the Council of State has been greatly  
enlarged. The Council does not meet  
here of its own accord, but at the call  
of the Executive Council. Are we right  
in submitting the amounts to you or  
are we wrong? I don't think you are  
sitting here with legislative power be-  
yond appropriations. Any recom-  
mendations which the Council desires  
to make to the Executive Council will  
be received courteously and receive the  
attention and weight it deserves; but to  
introduce absolutely new items not  
having the sanction of the Executive, I  
don't think you have that power."

President Dole: "My impression is  
somewhat different from the Attorney  
General's. We have not discussed the  
subject recently, but the precedent  
mentioned the very day when the re-  
quest for \$10,000 was increased to \$25,  
000, is in line with the conclusion ar-  
rived at a year or two ago when a ques-  
tion came up, Whether the Council had  
the right to recommend to the Execu-  
tive Council. There was considerable  
discussion upon it and the conclusion  
was that the Council could recommend  
a proposition, but could not introduce  
any proposition."

Robertson: "It seems to me the only  
way for the Council of State to settle  
the matter is for it to adopt a sense of  
the Council as a whole, thus: I move  
that: 'It is the sense of the Council of  
State that we have the right to amend  
any of the appropriation bills we have  
in hand, either by increasing or de-  
creasing, or by striking out or adding  
new items.'"

Gear felt that if the Council was to  
consider these items it should also have  
the right to alter them, either by in-  
creasing or decreasing the amounts.  
He did not consider they could act in-  
telligently on any bills unless the Coun-  
cil had the power to do so.

Kaibekou questioned the considera-  
tion of Mr. Robertson's motion before  
disposing of the petition; a motion to  
refer it to the Executive having already  
been before the Council. Mr. Robert-  
son contended the last motion took  
precedence over the first one.

President Dole ruled Mr. Robertson's  
motion out of order. The motion to  
refer the bills to the Judiciary Com-  
mittee was then voted upon and carried.

Pres. Dole: "As to Mr. Robertson's  
motion now, I have doubts whether  
that is in order; it is a constitutional  
matter. I would like to hear some dis-  
cussion upon it. The Constitution of  
Hawaii provides a Council of State, to  
have a very limited jurisdiction. It is  
a Council which attends to business  
under invitation of the Executive  
Council; and to enlarge its prerogative  
of its own motion, I don't see how it  
can be done. President McKinley  
probably has no veto. The important  
business of the Executive Council is to  
initiate business before this Council. If  
the Council of State can introduce new  
items it seems to me it is an enlarge-  
ment of its prerogative so far as the  
Constitution goes. President McKin-  
ley expects the Council to attend to  
emergency appropriations. Whether  
that vague expression for making nec-  
essary appropriations under different  
conditions from the limited work we  
have done heretofore, whether these  
circumstances combine to enlarge the  
status of the Council, I should like to  
hear something of it."

Cooper: "If the Council of State  
can introduce new items I don't see  
why we cannot introduce new items for  
all the losses sustained by the China-  
town fire, and the Executive would  
have no veto power over any act of the  
Council of State."

Isenberg: "Then who is responsible  
for the additional \$15,000 which was  
spent by the Board of Health appropri-  
ated over and above the \$10,000 origi-  
nally asked for by the Health Board?"  
No answer.

Ka-ne expressed himself in favor of  
the motion.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## TIMELY MOVE

Hospital for Incurables  
Established.Generous Donation of a Thousand  
Dollars by Hon. S. M.  
Damon.

Bishop Willis informed the  
Adviser last evening that  
Hon. S. M. Damon had subscrib-  
ed \$1,000 to the new hospital for  
incurables on the condition that  
it be named The Victoria Hos-  
pital. Naturally, His Lordship  
the Bishop was greatly pleased  
with both the gift and the con-  
dition, and will at once bring  
the matter before his fellow-  
directors.

The need of a hospital for consump-  
tives, incurables and others, who can-  
not be admitted into the Queen's Hos-  
pital, has long been acknowledged.  
Such a hospital has now been running  
for three weeks under the direction of  
the Board of Health, and all that is re-  
quired is the sympathy and support of  
the public for it to become a perma-  
nent institution. Its history is this:  
When the period of detention in the  
several detention camps was ended, it  
became necessary for the Board of  
Health to have one hospital for per-  
sons failing sick in the relief camps  
elsewhere.

For this purpose the two-story  
building within the kerosene ware-  
house compound, formerly the resi-  
dence of the Franciscan Sisters, when  
they had charge of the branch Lep-  
rosy Hospital and Kapiolani Home on this  
site, was utilized by the Board of  
Health. The first patient was Kane,  
who was found in Palama, dying of  
consumption, in a pitiable condition.

Under the superintendence of Dr.  
Bowman this building is now fully  
equipped as a hospital. There have  
been as many as twenty-five patients  
at one time during the last three  
weeks. On the 18th inst. there were  
seventeen inmates—cases of typhoid,  
pneumonia, consumption and ber-  
beri. Under pressure of a call for some re-  
duction of the present extraordinary  
expenses, it seemed necessary to the  
Board of Health that this hospital  
should be closed and the sick people  
removed to the Kalahehi detention camp.  
Had this been done, a great oppor-  
tunity would have been lost. Appli-  
cation was therefore made to the Board  
of Health for leave to carry on the  
hospital by public subscription, the  
Board granting the use of the building  
with its equipment. This was readily  
given by the Board, and so an oppor-  
tunity is now offered for supplying, in  
a humble way, one of the greatest  
needs of the city without incurring the  
expenditure that would be required if a  
site had to be purchased and buildings  
erected.

Being already in running order, the  
hospital can be carried on at a very  
moderate cost. Mrs. Willis, who has  
given her ministrations here from the  
first, is willing to continue her ser-  
vices in the work and administration  
of the institution for the present. Al-  
though it is necessary for the present  
to admit cases of all kinds which are  
refused elsewhere, so long as the fear  
of plague continues, the object which  
the promoters of this appeal have in  
view is to provide a hospital for con-  
sumptives and incurables.

To carry this object into effect, the  
undersigned propose an organization  
consisting of a president, secretary,  
treasurer and two directors, who, with  
the three officers named, shall constitute  
the permanent directors; that the  
directors should appoint a board of  
three managers, whose duties it should  
be to carry on the hospital, providing  
the necessary medical assistance,  
nurses and other employees, food and  
medicines, and to administer the funds  
voted by the directors.

The undersigned propose the follow-  
ing names for directors: President,  
Bishop Willis; secretary, A. L. C. At-  
kinson; treasurer, S. E. Damon; Presi-  
dent Dole, Rev. Father Valentine.  
Being already responsible for the  
running expenses, the undersigned ask  
for contributions, to be paid to the  
treasurer or to the account of the  
"Kerosene Hospital Fund," at Bishop's  
bank. At the end of a month the cost  
of the institution will be ascertained  
and the accounts will be published.

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
ALFRED WILLIS,  
A. de S. CANAVARRO,  
GEORGE R. CARTER,  
ALATAU T. ATKINSON,  
Honolulu, March 21, 1900.

San Francisco's "Plague."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—But  
one death attributed to plague has oc-  
curred in Chinatown and the quaran-  
tine has been raised. The press charges  
that the Board of Health acted for po-  
litical reasons. The death of Guinea  
pigs which were inoculated with cul-  
tures from the dead Chinese has revived  
interest in the plague story and  
house-to-house inspections in China-  
town are now proceeding.

Prof. Lyons reports the following  
rainfall during the past few days:  
Sunday, .60; Monday, .01; Tuesday,  
.05; Wednesday, .34; the total amount-  
ing to .90 of an inch. Three inches are  
recorded for Manoa valley for the  
same period.



# FOLLOWING THE FLAG

War Scenes in the Far  
Philippines.

## LANDING AT SAN FABIAN

A Stirring Account of General Wheaton's Expedition to the Lingayen Gulf Country.

The following account of General Wheaton's expedition to the Lingayen Gulf is from William Dinwiddie's special correspondence of Harper's Weekly. One of the striking photographs used to illustrate the text is reproduced herewith by the advertiser's half-tone process:

Aguinaldo hastened the footsteps of his retreating army until they were on the dead run, when General Wheaton landed 2,000 men at the strategic point on Lingayen Gulf known as San Fabian. The ex-President and now declared Dictator was in imminent danger of being cut off entirely, by Lawton and Young on one side and Wheaton on the other, from the great tobacco valley of the north where he hoped to keep up the game of hide-and-go-seek indefinitely.

Wheaton's landing was superb. It is difficult to imagine a combination in a war where the purely technical military elements were carried out with greater precision and decisiveness and yet with a picturesqueness which appealed strongly to the senses of the onlooker. The military man would have declared unhesitatingly that the movement exhibited what can be done by Americans in the "science of war," but the less-schooled correspondent, with aesthetic ideas of his own and a camera, would have quite as positively insisted that it was an example of the "art of war," and high art at that.

It was not until November 6 that Wheaton sailed out of Manila harbor, though he had been withdrawn from the north line at Angeles fully a month before with the understanding that he would take command of such an expedition in a few days. While the delay was long enough to allow the news to sift through the army that some move on Dagupan was contemplated, it was rather a success as a secret movement—compare with many of the previous advances, shrouded in mystery only at the Palace, but known in detail to every officer in the line and half of the enlisted men. In this case not an official order was sent General Wheaton, not a telegraphic order relating to the expedition was put on the wire, and in fact the General himself was not informed positively of the date of sailing until forty-eight hours before the transports, crowded with soldiers, left the bay.

In anticipation of the event, General Wheaton, however, had carefully selected his staff, and Captain Day, his chief quartermaster, and his commissary, Lieutenant Bashe of Cuban fame, had worked out on paper all possible contingencies and knew where they could lay their hands instantly on transportation, ordnance supplies, and subsistence, so that, when the time came, they executed the remarkable performance of fitting out an expedition by water down to the last detail, loaded everything aboard transports, had tugs, lighters, and caissons for disembarking, and were moving toward their destination within two days of the time of notification.

The morning papers of November 5 advertised the clearance of the transport Sheridan for Nagasaki, Japan, and the smaller steamer Francisco leaves for Ilo Ilo and Cebu. To mystify the native spies who lurk among the native laborers at the Quartermaster's Department, every box and parcel for the Sheridan was marked for some place in America, and those for the Reyes bore legends of Ilo Ilo and Cebu. So completely fooled and irritated thereby were the Spanish crew on this latter boat, that they refused to work for a few minutes after they learned where they were going, and had to be urged to their duties gently by the American soldiers.

The expedition consisted of the Thirty-third Infantry, which had just arrived from the United States, under Colonel Hare, and the Thirtieth Regular Infantry, which fought at Santiago and lost one-fourth of its men in the brilliant charge of San Juan, under Colonel Bissell. Two field guns and two Gatlings were all the artillery which could be spared at the start, but General Otis had promised to send up some soon-expected dynamite guns. There were 750,000 rounds of Krag ammunition in boxes on board, and 200,000 rounds in the belts of the men; the Gatlings had to their credit 200,000 rounds of forty-five caliber, and there was ample shell and shrapnel for the field guns. A hundred thousand field rations for the soldiers, and 10,000 coals for 200 Chinese, represented the food supply. The hospital corps were furnished with supplies for a field hospital of fifty beds, but they were short of first-aid bandages, except those each man is supposed to carry.

By the time breakfast was over on the morning of November 7, twenty-six hours after starting, the expedition was rounding the southern headland of the wide-mouthed Gulf of Lingayen, 160 miles north of Manila. The navy vessels Helena and Manila had raced off two days before to communicate with the Charleston, Bennington and Princeton, and the little Samar and Callao, all of which were doing patrol duty along the coast and in the gulf.

It was not until 2 in the afternoon that the outlines of our ships came into view from the south. Every officer crowded forward on the lower deck and eagerly watched the ships and shore grow in size. General Wheaton stood on the bridge, nervously tapping

his foot, and speculating as to how prompt the navy would be in the movements, and the possibility of landing before sunset.

He need not have speculated regarding the promptness in the naval service, for the Callao came bearing down, and the American as well as the Spanish ships, bearing Captain Kinn of the Princeton and Captain Moore of the Helena, who immediately came aboard. As the transports pulled slowly forward through the water toward the coast the navy men and the general were arranging the plans for landing. Let it be said to the credit of General Wheaton that he did the unusual thing, for a military man, of putting himself entirely in the hands of the navy, with the remark, "My only desire is to have my troops landed expeditiously on the beach at San Fabian."

At half past two the naval supplies were steaming toward their wayward task at three-fifths the transports had sailed five miles and dropped anchor within twenty-five hundred yards of the beach and directly behind the war ships, which were moving into position in a long line, ready to begin the bombardment.

From the shore came the splitting fire of ragged volleys of Mausers pluckily fired by the insurgents at the smaller gunboats, while from the center of the largest earth-work of banked sand came a single shell from a small brass cannon (in return for the terrific hail of exploding shrapnel), which hurtled harmlessly through the rigging of the Princeton.

Perhaps the most hysterically funny occurrence which ever became a part of an episode of war, where shrilly shrieking shells carried death and blood in their flying trails, took place in the next few minutes. It was General Wheaton's intention to lead the landing party in person, but he made the fatal mistake, just before forty-three of getting into a gig pulled only by sailors' brawny arms. Half a battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry and the same number of the Thirty-third were sparring nervously for advantage in position before the final race for shore began. The steam-launches which towed the Thirtieth kept edging toward the left, until they were out from the cover of the fleet; and the Thirty-third, fearful that they might be left, kept crowding after them. General Wheaton, standing tall, stern-visaged, and warlike in the bow of his own boat, was pulled toward the wavering, bobbing lines of soldier-boats, but before he could give an order the overzealous Thirtieth was off, followed by the Thirty-third, madly trying to make up the intervening space. General Wheaton yelled and swore and waved his arms in a hopeless attempt to stop the speeding launches. He implored the crew of his own boat to "pull," with finely seasoned American invectives; he snatched the signal-flag from the bottom of the boat and waved it fiercely aloft in his long arms; but the Thirtieth and the Thirty-third were racing for the glory of landing first on the

beach, and probably never saw the general again after the thrilling race began. General Wheaton's boat was still a speck on the water when K Company of the Thirtieth proudly and with thumping hearts splashed through the knee-deep water and ran staggering on to the sandy shore, peppered by a whistling fire from the enemy in the nearby trenches. The general laughingly said, the next day, that anybody who came within the range of his voice must have thought him crazy, and he modestly admitted that he recognized the possible strength of the English language, and believed that he had reached the top notch of expletives on this occasion.

The landing was magnificent. Four hundred men huddled closely in the snaky line of boats, returning as best they could from the water the enemy's fire, which punctured the launches and even made holes in the small boats, without touching a man. They rushed almost simultaneously on to the yellow sands of the shore, deployed as they ran, and gave back the enemy's bullets in double, blinding volleys from behind the protecting lee of the nearest row of sand dunes. The Samar and Callao shelled the landing-place ahead of the small boats, and the navy ensigns in charge of the tows, who, individually and collectively, believe they can thrash an entire insurgent army from a row-boat, kept pounding away with their unprotected 1-pounders in the bows of their launches.

The noise, the action, the color, were superb as a picture of war. The great guns of the navy roared, throwing cyclones of sand high in the air with each shell; the staccato beat of the Hotchkiss cannon kept in rhythm with

the heavier discharges and the hissing and crack of the light machine-guns played the high notes in the martial music. Volleyed from the warships, the landing columns were peppered on a scale, who left on their knees, those again charged an insidious enemy, waved their flag as a sign of victory, and all this amid a setting of rolling sand dunes, with a background of misty forest, palm-trees and old grassy houses, and with a foreground of blue moonlight tapping the yellow shore with iron-tipped whistlers.

The navy gave a prize exhibition of what it can do in landing troops where the details are left entirely in its hands. In less than three hours it had put over 2,000 men ashore; and it should be remembered that not a large man-of-war was present. The work was done with four small launches, towing six whaleboats each, and a tug with a single big cabin which would carry a hundred men.

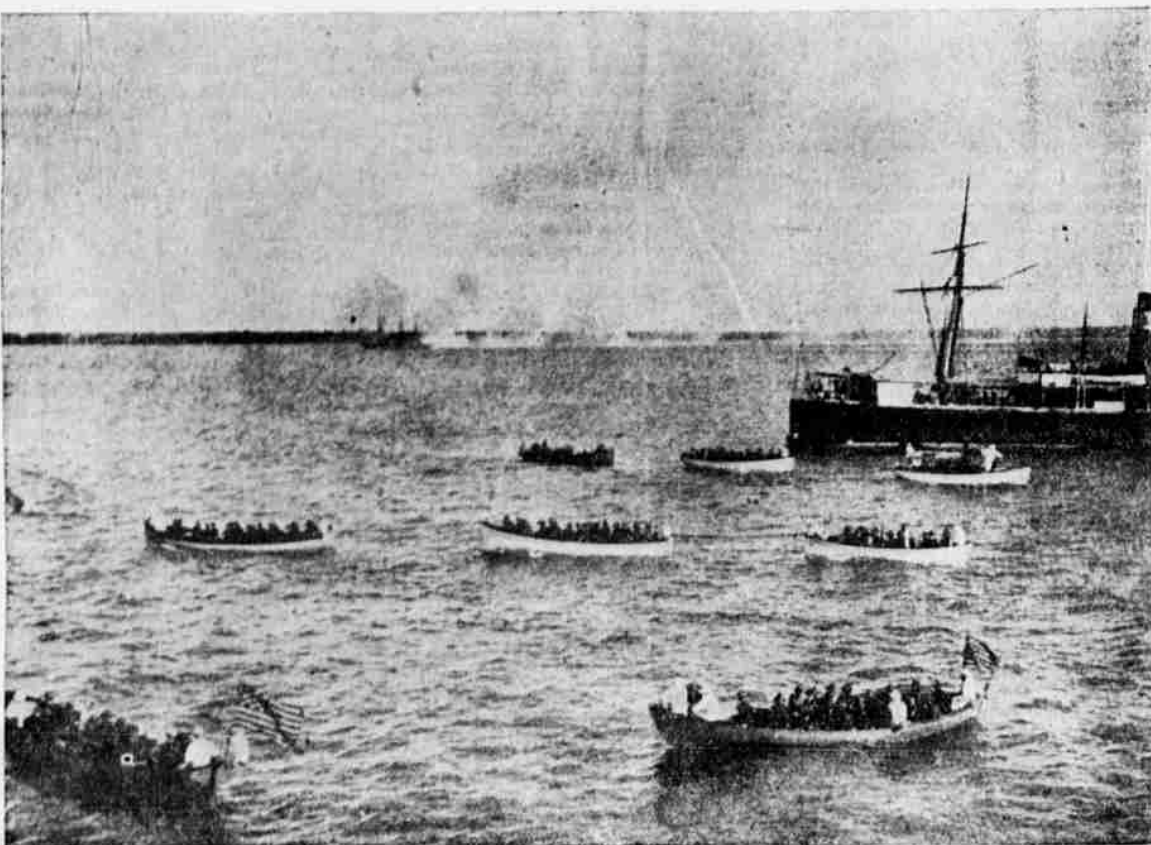
The receiving party of insurgents who welcomed us to San Fabian, by firing their guns in the air, did not number more than a hundred men, though the official records name them as many more. By their undignified display of nervousness, only two of our soldiers were able to secure the nickel-plated souvenirs, distasteful to some, but much prized by others when they leave a proper earmark in a soft muscle.

The troops were not invited into the town of San Fabian, a mile below, and as General Wheaton had no intention of sleeping on damp sands, though the dusk of evening was drawing its veil over the landscape, he took prompt measures for disciplining our reluctant hosts. From beyond the waters of a deep lagoon, traversed by a frail awaying bamboo hand-bridge, the insurgents were keeping up the song of the bullets. It was an ugly place to cross, and looked as if it meant certain death to every man attempting it. General Wheaton stood exposed upon a hummock, with the sand shifting under his feet, for several minutes, carefully noting the direction of the fire. He suddenly turned and exclaimed, "I want officers who will volunteer to carry men across that bridge and drive those niggers from their trenches." Several officers sprang forward; but young Captain Howland, his aide, was nearest at hand, and got the commission. Over the swinging, bending structure he ran, followed by twenty men, who, merely yelling that it almost drowned the fusillade of high-shot bullets. The insurgents broke and ran. American nerve and daring are always more than they can stand. It takes an iron nerve to perform feats of this kind; and yet the army is filled with just such men as Howland, who, for the very sorry glory to be gained in the Philippine campaigning, will, without a tremor, risk their lives twenty times a day. San Fabian was ours.

Into town our troops marched in the growing dark. From the swamps, fringed round with cocoanut and nipa palm, came the glad cries of "Viva

Three communicative parties of insurgents each were sent out during the morning. One under Major Mark on the Thirtieth, toward San Jacinto, went southward, where it was hoped that some of Lawton's troops would be found, but they met no resistance, and found no American soldiers within five miles. Next day, in less than half that distance, a terrible fight took place. Major John A. Logan of the Thirtieth, went northward over the coast road toward Dagupan for seven miles, but no enemy appeared. It was Major Mark of the Thirtieth who developed the enemy on the road going to Dagupan, westward. The action was short, sharp and decisive, and the insurgents fled from heavy earthworks beyond a broken bridge, leaving several dead and wounded with guns in the trenches. Our casualties were none. The wounded, much to their surprise, were carefully borne back on litters, and their wounds dressed in the great cathedral, which had been temporarily turned into a hospital.

The third day after landing, General Wheaton sent two battalions of the Thirtieth out toward San Jacinto. It was supposed no resistance would be met until near or past that town, and the command, feeling secure, marched rapidly along. Only two and a half miles from San Fabian the front some 600 yards in their advance, blazed with the fire of Mausers, and in the first volley half a dozen men went down. Major Logan's battalion, in the lead, was rapidly deployed and began a careful advance. A soldier falls mortally wounded near Logan's side. He goes to him, bends down, and then a bullet crashes through his own brain, and he sinks slowly over the prostrate form, dead. A hospital corps man rushes in and attempts to carry the body of brave Logan from the field, and after a few steps he too stumbles and falls with his burden, his heroic life-blood mingling with that of his senior. Insurgent sharpshooters were doing their best work of the war, and man after man was going down under a deliberate fire such as we have not seen in the Philippines before. "Lie down! Lie down!" some officer yells, and the men hug the ground. One ex-Rough-Rider of Cuba, with this new regiment, remarks to his neighbor, with his cheek in the mud: "Say, Bill, didn't you make a bluff about these niggers not shooting straight?" "Charge!" and the regiment of cowboys, plainmen, and Cuban fighters yell to their feet with a demoniacal rattle, and tear over the wet and slippery ground toward the enemy, who let out a crackling fire, rapidly weakening in volume, and then ceasing entirely. The wicked, blood-thirsty roar from the American throats is too much even for picked insurgents, and they flee over the rice-fields and down the road. A handful of plucky insurgents keep up the running fight until near San Jacinto. Night is coming on, and we withdraw with our dead and wounded.



WHEATON'S EXPEDITION TO LINGAYEN GULF.

Americano!" and wading toward us, waist-deep in the black and muddy water, came a score of creatures—human beings bespattered from head to foot with slimy ooze, and with trickling from their clothing at every step. They rushed upon General Wheaton and tried to kiss his hands. In their ecstasy they threw themselves bodily upon protesting soldiers and hugged them tight around the neck, until the Americans were equally disgusted with mud and mire. They were escaped Spanish prisoners, who had lain for hours in the marshes, under the terrific shell-fire of the navy, with only their faces above water.

It was impossible that night to determine the size of San Fabian, where the main roads ran, or the probabilities of an attack. In the dark, outposts were thrown out around the church, and all the roads which seemed to be main ones were doubly posted. All was quiet during the night, and the troops slept heavily in their clothes upon the dew-laden grass of the plaza, with one hand upon their loaded rifles. Now and then some nervous outpost would fire upon the martial ghosts which haunt every rooky's brain, but the tired sleepers slumbered on.

At dawn reveille rang muffled through the moist warm air, and 2,000 men grumbled for their breakfasts, while detachments marched to the shore for subsistence supplies, which Quartermaster Day was already landing through the surf of a shallow beach, on the backs of coolies, from anchored cascos. Tired of waiting, the men began hustling for their own breakfasts; the squeals of lean, lank hogs rose above the cackling of wildly dying chickens and the astonished quacks of downy ducks.

It was a sad, sad business losing Logan, who had endeared himself to the hearts of officers and men alike by his personal bravery and desire to carry his battalion into the thick of battle. Poor chap! his first engagement was his last, but he died leading his men, and his last act in life was an attempt to minister to a wounded comrade.

Aguinaldo was retreating with his weakened army on the main road which led through San Jacinto to the north, and to prevent their being cut off, some 400 picked sharpshooters from the insurgent ranks had been selected to hold Wheaton back while they passed. They succeeded admirably, and all that night long bugle calls of the insurgents could be heard to the southward in the quiet air. It was believed that San Fabian might be surrounded, and the 2,000 men holding the town concentrated for the onslaught. It never came, as Aguinaldo, pressed by Lawton and Young on his right, was making the historic retreat of his campaign. San Nicolas was cut off on the east, Wheaton held the coast road; the insurgents fled, doubling on their tracks. A small party tried to go through the Pozzorubio mountain pass north of San Nicolas; they succeeded by leaving all supplies behind, and a few miles out they buried Aguinaldo's treasure of \$75,000 near the trail. A native driver disclosed the hiding-place to the Americans, and since he has constantly begged to be sent to the United States, as he is fearful that death will overtake him through some assassin's hand for his treachery. The rest of the scattering insurgents began the fearful race through the small gap left and up the coast of Lingayen Gulf.

WM. DINWIDDIE.

## The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk steadily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

## Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will prevent and cure these diseases. It supplies just the material needed to form strong bones, rich red blood and solid flesh. It will also reach the infant through the mother's milk, and be of the greatest benefit to both.

At all druggists; 50c and \$1.00  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## IN THE COURTS

### Settlement of Carter Against Crehore.

Bonds Filed by Plaintiffs in Beretania  
Street Widening Case—Various  
Papers Filed.

A decree has been issued in the Circuit Court by Acting Judge Reuben D. Silliman, in the case of J. O. Carter and others against F. I. Crehore and others. The case was remanded by the Supreme Court to the Circuit Court with directions to enter a decree in accordance with the Supreme Court opinion of February 27, 1900, to the effect that so much of the 583 new shares of the stock of C. Brewer & Company, Limited, as was of the value of \$58,300, immediately after its issue, on December 31, 1898, should be given to the life tenants under the will of H. A. P. Carter; namely, Sybil A. Carter, Frances I. Crehore, George R. Carter, Agnes C. Galt and Cordelia J. Carter; and that the trustees under the will be directed to hold the remainder of the 583 shares as part of the corpus of the trust; and it appearing that immediately after the issuance of the stock dividend \$58,300, the par value of said 583 new shares represented 174 2-67 shares of the capital stock of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd. The decree orders the carrying out of the Supreme Court's opinion. The costs of the suit are to be borne equally by all parties. A fee of \$500 is allowed to Thurston & Carter, and the same sum to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys in the case.

An agreement has been filed between both parties to the suit that "on December 31, 1898, immediately after the issuance of the new shares by C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., one share of the capital stock of said firm was worth \$335."

Bonds in \$1,000 each have been filed by plaintiffs in the cases of Bruce Cartwright, trustee, Maud F. Fanger and Edith Morton, J. A. Cummins and Liliuokalani against the Minister of the Interior, the sureties being E. B. McClanahan in the first case and J. O. Carter in the others. The bonds are on appeals from injunctions restraining the Minister of the Interior from entering on the lands of the plaintiffs, which were taken in the widening of Beretania street.

T. W. Hobron, one of the defendants in the case of C. I. Helm against F. B. McStocker and T. W. Hobron, has filed an exception to the order overruling his demurrer. Judge Perry allowed the exception.

J. M. McChesney, assignee of E. Poppleton, acknowledges the receipt of \$100 in full settlement of all claims involved in the suit of J. M. McChesney against J. H. Fisher, pending in the Supreme Court. Costs are to be paid by Fisher. J. A. Magoon, attorney for the plaintiff, was informed of the settlement of the suit in the Supreme Court yesterday.

He was filled up with eloquence and loaded down with legal papers but all in vain for Fisher concluded to save further expensive litigation. Judge Perry ordered a hearing for March 23, at 10 o'clock, in the matter of the estate of James Dodd, deceased. Robert W. Cathcart and Rebecca A. Dodd, executor and executrix of the will, are to show cause why the property should not be awarded to the claimant, Margaret N. Dodd. She claims personal property valued at \$14,312.25.

Sarah Al Swinton has been divorced from Henry Swinton by Judge Perry. The grounds for the suit were extreme cruelty and neglect. The custody and education of the children was awarded to the mother but Swinton may visit them every Sunday.

### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Alken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## A Good Investment

FOR ALL

## Blown Tumblers

PLAIN AND ENGRAVED.

Your choice in quantities to suit

# 50cts Per Dozen.

This is an opportunity for you to stock up on a necessary article. The regular prices of these tumblers are from 75 cents to 90 cents per dozen. See them piled up in our Ewa window.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF  
Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House  
Furnishing Goods.

## "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER  
AND RESTORER  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from  
all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood  
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all  
kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.  
Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blemishes and Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scrofula.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause of the Blood and Bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and  
is warranted free from anything injurious to the  
most delicate constitution of infants, etc., the  
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to  
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-  
DERFUL CURES  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of  
50c each, and in cases containing six times the  
quantity, 12c—sufficient to effect a permanent  
cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.  
"BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE  
VENDERS throughout the world." Proprietors,  
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG  
COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—  
"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be careful that the bottle is marked with the name of the Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

### Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Wai'ana Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



# COUNCIL OF STATE

## Report of Committee On Finance.

### QUESTION BY J. A. KENNEDY

#### The Other Committees Ask for Further Time to Investigate Appropriations.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

The Council of State met yesterday at 2 p. m. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper; Councilors Achi, Ena, Allen, Kennedy, Boite, Kane, Gonsalves, Robertson, Kaulukou, Robinson, Jones, Gear, Nott and Isenberg. Secretary Manson read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Robertson: "I did not understand that the bills were passed at their first reading."

Pres. Dole: "Do the minutes require that they pass at first reading? The motion of Mr. Damon was that they be read by title for the first time and referred to the committees, I believe."

This correction being made in the minutes, they were approved.

Kennedy: "I would like to ask a question. Has the Council of State been called by President McKinley instead of the Legislature to pass upon the requisite appropriation bills for the period ending December 31, 1917? If so, will the Executive please state the reason why the regular appropriation bills have not been placed before the Council of State?"

Pres. Dole: "The President has not called the Council of State. He has recognized it in regard to plenary appropriations, and the last bill which was passed and sent to the President, he has approved. There has also been an amendment to the Senate's bill by which the President is authorized to approve or provide for the expenditure of public monies. There has been no calling of the Council of State by the President of the United States to pass upon appropriation bills up to January 1, 1901."

Cooper: "I think the President expressed himself clearly when he did not think it wise to call the Legislature, but expected the Council of State to make the necessary appropriations. I think the telegram from the President ought to be read. The Council of State must only pass the emergency appropriation bill. I hope the Council will understand this is not a complete appropriation bill. The telegram to President Dole reads as follows: "The President does not consider it wise to reconvene the old Legislature expecting the Council of State to provide for requisite expenditures until Congress elects (enacts) the Hawaiian Territorial Bill. He approved Act 1 of the Council of State."

"JOHN HAY." "I understand that this is our authority for meeting today. I understand the situation is this: The Minister of Finance has presented to the Council of State the appropriation bills. The Council of State has no power to repeal an act of the Legislature, and is only to provide for the deficit which now exists."

Robertson, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary and Attorney General, stated the committee had not completed its investigations and asked further time in which to prepare a report. Robinson, for the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, requested a similar extension of time to conduct the necessary investigations before embodying the results in the committee's report.

The report of the Committee on Finance Department was read by Jones, as follows:

Honolulu, March 20th, 1909. To the President and Members of the Council of State.

Sirs: Your committee to whom was referred items in the Finance Department of Act 2, now before the Council, beg to report as follows:

Under the head of Department of Finance in Act 2, the following appropriations are asked for:

"Interest on all loans and advances, including remittances to London, \$45,000."

We are advised by the Minister of Finance that he has allowed for the payment of interest only \$125,000, which will not be sufficient to pay the amount of interest on amounts to become due during the next two years, especially if the items asked for in Bill 4 are appropriated by the Council of State, for which bonds are to be issued. We therefore recommend that this item be appropriated.

The next item is "Redemption of outstanding bonds, Act of Oct. 24th, 1890, \$43,000; the total bonded indebtedness and the Government and Postal Savings Bank, as per Minister of Finance report, is \$4,890,351.49, of which amount the United States Government is to pay \$4,000,000, leaving a balance to be borne by the Hawaiian Government of \$890,351.49."

These bonds will become due on December 12th of the present year, and if our affairs are not fully arranged by that date it is our duty to make provision for payment of same, as it will be unfair to the holders of the bonds not to receive the money due them, especially as it will make no difference in adjusting our settlement with the United States Government. We accordingly recommend that this amount be appropriated.

Under the Postal Bureau, the following items are asked for: "Incidental Postal Bureau (unpaid bills, 1899) \$9,052.30." These bills have been carefully examined by your committee, and the amount corresponds

with the bills, consisting of regular and legitimate expenses of that Bureau, being for rents, bags, stamps, clerk hire, overtime of clerks, stationery, books, printing, etc., and we recommend that this amount be appropriated.

The next item is "Incidentals Postal Bureau, \$5,000." With the great increase of business in this department, we realize the necessity of more money to carry on the work successfully, and we recommend that the full sum of \$5,000 be appropriated.

Next item is "Postal Money Order Capital, \$3,500." We find that it is necessary at times to have capital to conduct this important branch of the Postal Bureau, and that the amount asked for is not more than is absolutely necessary. We therefore recommend that this amount be appropriated.

In the Customs Department the following items are asked for: "Incidentals Customs Bureau (unpaid bills, 1899) \$1,232.32."

These bills have been examined in detail and the amount asked for agrees with the bills; they consist of expenses at Hilo, Mahukona and Honolulu, and are for rents, electric lights, telephones, salaries, printing, books and sundry items, and we recommend that the amount be appropriated.

The next item is "Damage done ship Santa Clara by carelessness of assistant harbor master in docking ship to railroad wharf, \$75."

Upon investigation we are satisfied it was more accidental than "carelessness," and recommend that the amount be appropriated.

The next item is "Incidentals Customs Bureau, \$2,000."

We are advised by the Minister of Finance that the amount in the regular appropriation bill for this is \$10,000, but we find, with the great increase of business in this department, that the extra amount asked for will hardly meet the pressing needs, which have already been considerably reduced by the Executive, and we recommend that the full amount be appropriated, especially as it is for the entire Islands.

Respectfully submitted, P. C. JONES, C. BOLTE, M. A. GONSALVES.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, Achi moved that the report be laid on the table, to be considered with the bill. The motion prevailed. The Committee on Interior Department was not prepared to make a report and asked for further time in its preparation.

### THE PLAGUE QUIET.

#### Danger From Dirty Coffee and Poi Shops—Board Today.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Three clean days have passed. Yesterday there were no suspicious cases of sickness and less than the ordinary number of false alarms. H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel suspect, is doing well, and the Chinaman, Sea Kam, who was taken from the Prison road stables, Iwilei, is in a favorable condition.

This afternoon the Board of Health meets to discuss various important matters, among which the disposition of the G. A. Long house on Young street, will be considered. In relation to this property, the Board is in receipt of the following communication: Honolulu, March 20, 1909. Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health.

Sir: The undersigned, owner of the land and improvements situate on the corner of Young street and the roadway running from Young street to King street, by virtue of a mortgage for \$5,500, made on October 25, 1898, by G. A. Long and wife, respectfully submits that the value of the main building on such premises is \$4,000, not including the contents, and also respectfully enters a protest against the destruction of said building by fire, unless the owner receives assurance of being reimbursed for the loss.

Respectfully yours, S. C. ALLEN.

### Coffee and Poi Shops.

Accompanying the petition signed by a large number of residents of Honolulu, in relation to the inspecting of coffee and poi shops, published in yesterday's Advertiser, the following communication was received by the Board of Health. The letter points out a state of affairs in this city, which is perhaps not any too well appreciated:

Honolulu, March 15, 1909. To the President and Members of the Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I. Gentlemen: In forwarding you the accompanying petition I feel it my duty to extend an apology to your president for not approaching him on the matter first. My reason for not doing so was because of his time being so much taken up in connection with the duties of his office.

In regard to the petition, allow me to state that during my temporary employment under Prof. Ingalls I was ordered to destroy certain Oriental perishable goods. While visiting the stores dealing in such goods I had occasion to pass certain restaurants, coffee and poi shops, and I was struck by the stench arising from them. I spoke to Dr. Wood about it and inquired whether I should inspect them in connection with my other duties; he said there were officers appointed for that purpose, but that he would not object to my visiting the places. I accordingly acted on his assent and visited several places, as my reports will show.

The paid inspectors have these matters in charge and have received instructions from Dr. Wood in relation thereto.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. A. R. De Fluente, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I."

# WILL ARGUE IT

## Supreme Court's Legal Aspect.

### Negative Petition Presented by Attorney—Question Raised of Chief Justice's Intentions.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

No action was taken yesterday in the settlement of the vexed question of the constitutionality of the Supreme Court. A petition was presented by attorneys in a case on appeal denying the legality of the court in the absence of the Chief Justice. The matter was discussed to some extent but went over until this morning for final argument.

When the court opened the March term yesterday morning Associate Justices Frear and Whiting were accompanied on the bench by Circuit Judge Perry. Attorney Magoon, for the plaintiff in the case of John E. Bush and others against the Republic of Hawaii, a suit in ejectment, presented the following petition when the case was called:

### Text of Petition.

"Petition of plaintiff, praying that this case be heard until a Chief Justice of this Honorable Supreme Court shall be appointed. 'Now come John E. Bush et al., plaintiffs in the above entitled case, by their attorneys, J. Alfred Magoon and I. M. Long, and show to this Honorable Court:

"1. That this Court is not properly constituted to hear cases.

"2. That A. Perry, Esq., is not legally qualified to sit in this case.

"3. That heretofore, on the 28th day of December, 1899, the Honorable A. F. Judd, then Chief Justice of this Court, duly filed with S. B. Dole, President of this Republic, his written resignation of the Chief Justiceship of this Honorable Court, and that the said A. F. Judd then and there ceased to be Chief Justice of this Honorable Court.

"Wherefore plaintiffs pray that this Honorable Court decline to hear the above entitled cause at this time and until a chief justice shall be duly appointed and installed in office, and that Hon. A. Perry may not sit in this case. "John E. Bush et al., by their attorneys, J. Alfred Magoon and I. M. Long."

### Frear Takes a Hand.

Magoon mentioned the importance of the question raised, but said that he did not desire to argue his clients' case until the constitutionality of the Court was declared. He asked for a continuance until this morning.

Associate Judge Frear asked if he had any other facts to show other than those stated in the petition. Frear thought that the petition was not explicit. Magoon replied that he thought the facts alleged, proved until rebutted. Frear suggested to Attorney General Cooper that the Government look up authorities in the matter.

Cooper agreed to act on the Court's suggestion, but said that the Government had intended to take no part in the argument. Frear said that the Court was aware of some facts outside of the petition received. Copies were in hand of the Chief Justice's letter of resignation and of President Dole's letter on the subject to President McKinley. It might be possible to ascertain Chief Justice Judd's intentions as to the time of his resignation taking effect. Judd's son might be able to throw light on the question of this point.

Frear understood that Chief Justice Judd still drew the salary of the Chief Justiceship. The fact is the salary is paid till the end of last month. Frear, Whiting and Perry consulted together and the continuance prayed by Magoon was granted.

Chief Justice Judd's son gave the following statement of his father's intentions:

"I know that my father intended his resignation to take effect only when his successor was appointed. He talked it all over with me, and said that any other construction would involve a serious interregnum. I talked the matter over with President Dole when I handed him the resignation. President Dole understood the matter in the way it was thus represented."

### Judd's Resignation.

The following are copies of the letters mentioned by Justice Frear:

"Clifton Springs, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1899. "Hon. S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

"Sir: I have the honor herewith to tender my resignation as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"A. F. JUDD."

Letter endorsed on back: "Dated 4 Dec. 1899. Received 27 Dec. 1899. A. F. Judd to S. B. Dole. Resignation as Chief Justice."

"I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of letter written by Chief Justice Judd to President Dole under date of December 4, 1899.

"KATE KELLEY,

"Clerk, Executive Council."

Dole to the President.

"Executive Chamber,

"Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 28, 1899.

"Mr. President: Yesterday I received Mr. Judd's resignation as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

"While in the cases of other vacancies in official positions of this government I have followed the practice of making appointments subject to your authority I have preferred in this matter, considering the importance of the position and the prospect of an early substitution of a new form of government for our present system, to refer the matter to you for your instructions in case you should desire to give any.

"Judge Judd has been incapacitated by illness from attending to his official duties for a good part of a year and has resigned, as I understand, because of that alone. His absence from judi-

cial work has, to some extent, been an inconvenience to proceedings in the Supreme Court.

"It is desirable that the place be filled without unnecessary delay.

"I have not accepted his resignation as yet, as that would embarrass the status of the Court, there being legal provision for temporarily filling the place of an absent justice, but none providing for an absolute vacancy, except by permanent appointment.

"Judge Judd's address at present is Clifton Springs, New York.

"I am, Mr. President, most respectfully yours,

"SANFORD B. DOLE,

"To the President of the United States, Washington."

"I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of letter written by President Dole to President McKinley under date of December 28th, 1899.

"KATE KELLEY,

"Clerk, Executive Council."

### DRAINS WORKING BADLY.

The writer of the letter to which I am about to ask your attention lives in Cork, Ireland. If the next time he visits Dublin, he will lean over the balustrade of any of the bridges that cross the Liffey, his nose will inform him that a very foul stream runs beneath. In other words, the river is a sort of open drain to the city, and contains what we might expect. The Thames in London is not much better, although no longer used directly for sewage purposes.

The point I want to emphasize is this: that all animal life produces waste matter which, as such, is dangerous to health, and must be got rid of as quickly and thoroughly as possible. That is why all well-regulated cities have elaborate and efficient systems of drainage.

Very well. So much is plain. Now, the human body has such a system too; and when it doesn't work well, the dead, used-up, and poisonous stuff (more or less of it) remains in the body and sets going a lot of mischief. If you don't think so, it is because you haven't studied the subject or observed the operations of your own physical machinery.

Once upon a time something went wrong with this important apparatus in Mr. Cadden's body, and it led to an experience on his part which he has no wish to have repeated.

"For over ten years," he goes on to say, "I suffered from disease of the kidneys. I had excruciating pain in the back and the lower part of my body."

[Of course, because the kidneys are situated in the loins, the best place for the work they have to do. There are two of them, connected together, shaped like a bean, and about four inches long by three inches broad. There they lie, imbedded in fat; and their condition is an important index to the health of the owner. They are full of nerves also, and when diseased are sure to cause the keen pain Mr. Cadden speaks of.]

"The secretion," he continues, "was very scant, and I suffered great pain

in voiding it, sometimes blood coming away. I got into a low and depressed condition as year after year passed by and I found myself growing worse and worse. What I suffered it is impossible to describe, and I never looked for being well again in this world."

[Our friend's fears were well founded—much better than he realized, probably. Mende of that complaint almost like sheep with the murrain, and even skilled doctors are shy of taking charge of a bad case of it.]

"From time to time," Mr. Cadden says, "I was obliged to leave my work as the gnawing pain was more than I could bear. I saw doctor after doctor, and went into the hospital, but none of the medicines eased me."

"In June, 1894, I read about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from the drug stores, Pembroke street, and after taking it was so much better that I felt quite another man. I continued with this medicine, and all the pain gradually left me. When I had taken three bottles I was completely cured, and have since been in the best of health. I feel truly grateful for what Mother Seigel's Syrup has done for me, in having saved me from a life of misery. You can publish this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) J. Cadden, 2, Buckingham Place, Cork, Ireland, August 15th, 1896."

It is the business of the kidneys to take certain waste and worn-out matters from the blood, and expel them from the body through the bladder, &c. They are a vital part of the drainage system I spoke of. In Mr. Cadden's case, as in so many others, they partially failed, and the retained poisons produced his suffering.

Still (and please get a good hold of this point), kidney complaint is only one of a series of organic disorders, all of which arise from chronic dyspepsia. It was so in this instance. The digestive trouble having been set right by Mother Seigel's Syrup, the kidneys soon became healthy. One—and only one—of the peculiar virtues of this famed preparation is its power to maintain in good working order the delicate and very important excretory, or drainage, system of the body.

### Again for Congress.

Ex-Congressman William H. King of Utah has been renominated by the Democrats of that State for the same office. Mr. King is a Congressman who professed considerable interest in the annexation resolution and proclaimed himself a champion of it until a half-hour before the vote was taken in the House. When his name was called he voted against the resolution, making the excuse "that great pressure had been brought to bear upon his vote." He will probably be defeated by the Republican candidate.

The doctors have decided that Mrs. Capt. McClure is suffering from typhoid fever. Her husband will remain here with her as long as he can. As his ship, the Iolani, will load in Hilo, he will be able to stay here about ten days.

## Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

### THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

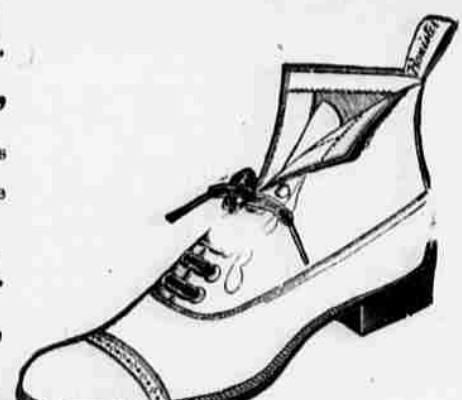
### "The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—



## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

## Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of

Merioneth, Poseidon, and

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

## Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

## Pacific Hardware Company

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## INDIGENT INCURABLES.

The Advertiser felt sure that when the truth was put before the public about the coming lack of shelter and food for indigent poor who have incurable diseases, humane people would hasten to the rescue. This they have done with Bishop and Mrs. Willis, of the Anglican Church, leading the way. The incurables, most of whom are consumptives, are now in no danger of being turned out to die in the streets. They will be cared for at the kerosene warehouse camp beyond the time limit formerly set, the expense being borne by private subscription and by means of certain gift or trust funds in the hands of the Board of Health. For the future it may be regarded as certain that permanent relief will be afforded, either by subscription, by the endowment of a hospital—which would be the best of monuments for some of our philanthropic rich men—or by Government appropriation akin to that which provides for the lepers.

With regard to the suggestion made elsewhere in these columns by a gentleman who has given time and means to the relief of indigent consumptives, that no more of this class of dependents be permitted to land in Hawaii, we commend it to the thoughtful consideration of the Board of Health. From a legal standpoint, much may be said on both sides of the proposition. At the same time it is an obvious hardship and—considering the contagious nature of tuberculosis—a public danger to permit Hawaii to become a dumping-ground of moribund consumptives. Many of those now subsisting on charity came here with no chance of living and only a few dollars in their pockets. Should more like them be admitted or should all be turned back? It is a question about which the Advertiser would be glad to hear from the public and the authorities.

The Democrats, thanks to McKinley's prosperity, will have a larger fund than ever before to back their candidates with next summer.

When the Attorney General expressed himself as confident of the legality of the Supreme Court and then declined to defend the court against an affirmation to the contrary, the visible area of astonishment not only included the bench and bar but a good portion of the laity.

If the Territorial bill passes in time we trust that the Hawaiian representatives at Washington will ask the Appropriation Committee to agree upon the item of a new postoffice for Honolulu. The present office is outgrown and, in view of the pending transfer of the postal service to the United States, it would be poor business policy for the Hawaiian Government to build another. The cost should be Federal rather than local.

Minister Damon's \$1000 subscription to the Hospital for Incurables fund is coupled with the proviso that the new charity shall be called The Victoria Hospital. The suggestion carries its own compliment to the Anglican Bishop who, with the aid of Mrs. Willis, has done so much towards finding the indigent sick a home. We presume the colleagues of the Bishop on the board of hospital directors will cheerfully join him in accepting Mr. Damon's offer with the conditions named and that The Victoria Hospital will soon materialize.

The passage of the Porto Rico bill, as judged by our Republican exchanges, seems to have been due to the fear that if Porto Rico were admitted on a free trade basis the Philippines would have to be and that such an outcome would arouse laboring men against the Republican party. It was the imminence of the Presidential contest and not a construction of the organic law which compelled the affirmative vote. Doubtless many Republicans found the tariff opposed to their convictions, but were ready to put it through for a political advantage or to escape harm to the party, leaving the Supreme Court to act upon the issue of constitutionality.

It is true that a two year's appropriation bill passed now by the Council of State of the Republic of Hawaii would bind the Government of the American Territory of Hawaii, then by all means change the time-limit to that of the legal existence of the republic itself. We should visit the Territory with no legacies of embarrassment. But this journal has it on pretty good authority that the moment the Territory is organized and its Legislature enters upon its duties, the old appropriations will lapse and the unexpended balances be covered back into the treasury. If this is the case the biennial clause in the appropriation bill can make very little difference. If we continue as we are it will be needed; if we do not it won't count.

There is an improvement in many lines of business which indicates the faith of merchants and investors in the early disappearance of the plague.

Arthur Dowell, after his interview with Bryan, modified his views about expansion, though he still stands by Hawaii and may be trusted to do so until after he sees how the gubernatorial election will jump. What caused the change can only be surmised, though the probable fact is that Mr. Bryan started the Vice Presidential bid to buying again.

A correspondent who prefers to name the coming hospital after Hawaii's good Queen Kaahumanu, suggests that the philanthropist who will give the most money to the building fund, Mr. Damon, who wants to call the institution The Victoria Hospital, is now ahead with the pledge of \$1,000. We presume that if somebody will give more, say \$5,000 or \$10,000, no one concerned in the hospital enterprise will object to any suitable name, least of all to that of Kaahumanu. The designation counts for little; the main thing is prompt relief for the needy incurables.

President Dole has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain Asiatic merchandise coming from infected centers. This is a needful precaution, generally provided for under the rule that this act interim Government may act independently of Washington for the protection of the public health. It would be absurd to let the pestilence in while waiting permission from far-away Washington to keep further consignments out. President McKinley fully recognized this fact in his rulings about the emergency powers of the Council of State, and will be not at all likely to object to the course Mr. Dole has taken.

The Legislature of Kentucky has offered a reward of \$100,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Senator Goebel. This is \$95,000 more than the Federal Government offered for the apprehension of the man who killed Abraham Lincoln. Decent public sentiment in Kentucky is protesting against the offer because of the temptation it affords to unscrupulous people to swear away the life of some innocent man. Nothing would be easier than for two scoundrels to make \$95,000 apiece by putting up a case against a personal or political enemy. It would not surprise us to hear that some representative Republican of Kentucky had been arrested for the bloody deed.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

## Vacation Question—Island Teachers, Schools to Open.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon. There were present President Mott-Smith, Inspector General Townsend, Normal Instructor Gibson, Prof. Alexander, H. M. Von Holt, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Hall and Secretary C. T. Rodgers. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

President Mott-Smith presented two petitions from North and South Kona, Hawaii, numerous signed, asking that the midsummer holiday be changed to September and October to allow the school children to pick coffee, for which they could receive about 75 cents a day during the present vacation months. In connection therewith a strong letter was read from J. C. Lenhart supporting the petitions and giving the reasons in detail therefor.

After considerable discussion, mostly favorable to the proposed change, the following resolution was passed: Resolved, The Board of Public Instruction recognize the educational value, as encouraging habits of thrift and industry, of the employment of children during the long vacations in light agricultural work; and that the Department will receive and consider petitions from the residents of the different agricultural districts for so arranging the long vacations, as to afford the best opportunity for employing the children of such districts.

It was further moved by Mrs. Hall and carried that the petitions from North and South Kona be granted, and that the proper dates for closing and opening the schools there be inquired into and hereafter announced. The matter of re-arrangement of the vacations for these schools and districts was referred to the Inspector for report.

The question of Easter vacations was discussed and it was decided that all schools which have been closed not less than four weeks, for sanitary reasons, shall have no Easter vacation, with the exception of Good Friday. For Easter the schools will close on Friday, April 6th, and reopen on Monday, April 16th.

It was decided to open the following schools on next Monday: Moiliili, Beretania street, Kakaako, Kawaiahae, Pohukaina, Royal, Training department of Normal School, Emma street, Kanihewa and Kailua.

Several applications for positions as teachers were referred to Committee on Teachers and others for transfers and increase of salaries were placed on file.

It was also voted that the secretary notify out-of-town teachers who have been detained in Honolulu that unless they take immediate steps to comply with the requirements of the Board of Health, so that they can return to their work they will be required to pay their substitutes after the end of this month, and in case they have no substitutes their pay will cease at that date.

Dr. Jobe inoculated twenty-four men with the plague prophylactic inside of eighteen minutes yesterday. "Dr." Charlock assisted by making the serum ready and loading the hypodermic syringes.

## COUNCIL OF STATE

(Continued from page 1.)

The motion. The President had authorized the first act passed by the Council. The committees were getting to work on their reports, yet they had no discretionary power either to increase or decrease bills. Mr. Dear stated that he felt the Council could not legislate on to itself the power to use discretionary powers, but he considered the Council already had this power.

Damon: "This is a matter for general discussion. The right for this Council is embodied in the telegram from Secretary Hay. I think the remarks I made on the introduction of this bill in the Executive Council cover the ground. The Executive Council needs the co-operation and advice of the Council of State to complete the very authority under which we are acting now. To secure the very best results we must have the co-operation of the majority of the Councilors on all the items introduced; and if they can make suggestions to the Executive Council for new items, it seems to me a wise move for the Executive to accept these. By the telegram from Secretary Hay, I think the Council of State has the right to introduce new items. It was not to the Executive Council the authority was sent; it was to the Council of State. We sink our identity as an Executive Council the moment we come here with the Council of State."

Cooper: "I don't understand why the Minister of Finance takes a different course here than he does in the Executive Council."

Damon: "My words are on record in the minutes."

Young: "I would like to say that I believe it is the prerogative of the Council of State to deal with this bill as they deem best. It has been stated by the Attorney General that it is a question whether they can introduce new items. Mr. Damon told me at the Executive Council meeting that there was not so much money at command and we must cut down our figures for appropriations. I am in favor of the Council putting in what items they choose."

Mott-Smith: "There are two points to be considered; the first is the understanding by which the Executive Council made these appropriations, and second is whether the Council of State has the power to enlarge or decrease the items of the bills. We have received a telegram from Washington which has considerably enlarged the powers of the Council. We have a defective bill here before the Council. In constructing this telegram I should say the Council of State has the power to legislate and enlarge or introduce items. I am thoroughly convinced they have this power. I felt under the constitution they had this power, before the President's telegram was received."

Jones: "I should like to make myself clear and entirely understood. I believe we have the right to diminish and enlarge any proposition that we are called upon to consider, and also to insert new items. I don't feel we are called upon to do any new business except as recommended by the Executive Council. I see by the new bill now pending before the House of Representatives that a general election shall be held on the 1st Tuesday of November after the passage of the bill. It seems to me to be a very important thing for the new Governor, whoever he may be, to call this special election."

After further general discussion of the motion and a lengthy argument in its favor by Mr. Robertson, the motion was carried, twelve members voting in favor of it.

Petition from Henry Zerbe, asking relief in the sum of \$726.26 for alleged arrearages in salary at the Custom house, was referred to the Executive Council.

Report of the Committee on Judiciary and Attorney General was read by Mr. Robertson, and upon motion laid on the table for future action. Report is published elsewhere in this issue.

Damon introduced request of President Wood of the Board of Health for \$250,000 additional for the purposes of suppressing the plague. Statements of the Auditor General and the Finance Committee were attached to the request, showing the expenditures of other similar appropriations of money.

The total amounts would foot up to nearly \$500,000. Mr. Damon asked that \$100,000 be at once appropriated by the Council for the payment of Health Department laborers. Carried. Mr. Damon withdrew the bill covering the balance of the appropriation, namely, \$240,000, in order that it be introduced directly through the Executive Council.

Upon motion of Mr. Robertson, the Council adjourned until 3 p. m. today.

## HAWAIIAN BILL.

The House Will Vote on It April Fifth.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the House Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Territories, asked unanimous consent that the bill recently passed by the Senate providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii be taken up on Tuesday, April 3d, debated on that and the two succeeding days, and a final vote on the amendment on Thursday, April 5, at 4 p. m. Mr. Knox said there was urgent need of this legislation and his request was agreed to.

## No More Japs.

TACOMA, Wash., March 7.—The steamship Tacoma brings news that Japan has prohibited emigration to Hawaii for the present. Thousands of Japanese have been leaving Yokohama monthly, being shipped generally by employment bureaus, which exacted a fee from each laborer. It now develops that 4,000 more Japanese have been shipped than the agencies had secured employment for. These laborers are now in distress, and the strict sanitary regulations enforced at Honolulu add to their troubles. Japan is contributing to their support.

## A PENSION NIL

## Ex-Queen's Amendment Tabled.

Would Set a Bad Precedent Which Senators Were Unanimous In Opposing.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—While the Senate had the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill under consideration today, a lively debate was precipitated by an amendment offered by Hon. of Massachusetts, proposing to give former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii \$20,000 and an annuity of \$10,000. The amendment was tabled finally without division. The pending bill was passed with a few minor amendments. The remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies of the late M. L. Hayward.

In explanation of the amendment, Hoar said that the former Queen was the proprietor in her own right of much property that had been lost to her by her dethronement. He said that she had been the subject of cruel calumnies which he was assured had not the slightest foundation in fact. He was satisfied her life had been quite spotless.

Tillman of South Carolina insisted that if any obligation existed at all it was one of Hawaii and not of the United States. A member of the United States of Connecticut did not believe the former Queen had the slightest claim on the United States, and, while he would be willing to join in the making of a donation to her, under the circumstances he would not agree to legislation that recognized her right to any such payments.

Gallinger of New Hampshire denounced the proposed appropriation as utterly unjustifiable.

Lodge of Massachusetts, while admitting that the former Queen had no claim on the United States, said the proposition made was simply an act of grace.

Thurston of Nebraska suggested the donation to the former Queen of a lump sum. He strongly opposed putting her on the pension rolls of the United States.

## Would Set a Bad Precedent.

Cockrell of Missouri, in opposition to the amendment, declared it was a dangerous precedent to establish at this time.

"If we are to pension all the monarchs dethroned from our islands," said he, "we are likely to have our hands full. There will be the Queen of Hawaii, the Queen of the Solus and the monarchs of many other places. Headed by the Queen of Hawaii with \$10,000, the list will go down to \$8,000 for somebody else, then to \$7,000, and finally wind up with a pension of \$5,000 for widows of Presidents of the United States."

Morgan—Will you include the widow of Aguirre? (Laughter.)

Cockrell—Why, of course; we'll have to put her in.

In conclusion Cockrell announced his opposition to the pensioning of any monarch in any circumstances thus far developed.

Tillman contended that the amendment was without equity. He thought if there were any claim at all it should be paid by the people of Hawaii.

McComas of Maryland also opposed the amendment, taking the position that there was no moral or legal obligation to pay the proposed pension. He did not concede that Liliuokalani had been entitled to continue in the office.

On motion of Carter of Montana the amendment was laid on the table. The bill was then passed.

## STATION AT PEARL HARBOR.

Board of Officers Appointed to Carry Out the Work.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Orders will be issued by Secretary Long tomorrow to the organizing board, which will make arrangements for the establishment of a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has brought to the attention of the department the importance of establishing a station at Pearl Harbor as promptly as possible, and it is in accordance with his recommendation that the board will be appointed.

It will consist of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, president; Captain Henry C. Taylor, now commander of the Vermont; Commander C. C. Todd, chief Hydrographer, and Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, while Lieutenant F. L. Chapin will serve as recorder.

## Julian He ne's Prosecutor

Harper's Weekly contains a panegyric of James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney of New York, who secured the conviction of Molyneux, the alleged poisoner. It was Osborne who sent Hallen, alias Julian D. Hayne to prison. Of this circumstance the Weekly says: "Perhaps one of the best known of the later cases he has successfully prosecuted was that in which he convicted one Hallen, a lawyer, who has long been a successful swindler, and who, in defending his own case, created a considerable sensation by his eloquence and his bitter uncalculated attacks on the prosecuting officer. The case was perhaps the more interesting because, though Hallen had been indicted twelve times before, no conviction had been obtained. It remained for the Molyneux trial to give Mr. Osborne the opportunity for a display of those powers which have placed him in the front rank of criminal lawyers in this country."

Minister and Mrs. Alexander Young will give \$20,000 for the permanent endowment of a home for incurables provided that four other persons will do the same and certain minor conditions are complied with.

## "A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, eczema, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faithful cure.

Rheumatism—"I was practically helpless from rheumatism in my shoulder. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and ever since is a household favorite." Mrs. M. E. Powers, 3812 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the most distressing and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

March 15, 1900. No. 101—Hilo Sugar Co. to Minister of Interior; deed of Nov. 15, 1899; liber 200, folio 490; piece land (6550 square feet) Puuoe, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

March 16, 1900. No. 105—J. A. Magoon, trustee, to Jno. Puaa; deed of March 10, 1900; liber 203, folio 443; R. P. 672, kuleana 1541 and R. P. 3293, kuleana 1539, Kailua; piece land Maunakea street, Honolulu; piece land Waiman, Koolaula, Oahu, or other lands belonging to Puaa or Kaahua. Consideration \$1.

No. 106—M. L. Sea and husband to M. E. K. Low; deed of March 15, 1900; liber 201, folio 418; interest in R. P. 4494, kuleana 27 F. L., Kuwili, Honolulu. Consideration \$2,350.

No. 107—J. Rapozo and wife to Chang Chan; deed of March 12, 1900; liber 203, folio 445; portion G. 976, Kahuhi, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$60.

No. 108—J. C. Lenhart to Nihoa; deed of Jan. 12, 1900; liber 203, folio 445; R. P. 3032, Kalahe, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 109—J. Rile to M. M. Conscience; deed of Sept. 11, 1899; liber 203, folio 446; portion D. lot 27, Patent 4189, Olaa Res., Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$300.

No. 110—Kauua and wife to R. P. Walpa; deed of March 15, 1900; liber 200, folio 491; R. P. 2102, kuleana 2 F. L., Hanalei, Honolulu. Consideration \$10.

No. 111—M. de Faria and wife to W. Wolters; deed of March 12, 1900; liber 200, folio 493; lot 21, block 16, Kewalo tract, Honolulu. Consideration \$850.

No. 112—J. H. Mackenzie to W. Wolters; deed of March 12, 1900; liber 200, folio 494; lot 26, block 16, Kewalo tract, Honolulu. Consideration \$650.

No. 113—C. S. Desky, trustee, and wife to W. Wolters; deed of March 12, 1900; liber 200, folio 495; lot 20, block 16, Kewalo tract, Honolulu. Consideration \$550.

No. 114—Kaulahea et al. to Humeke; deed of May 27, 1896; liber 203, folio 447; apana 1, R. P. 5499; Keawanui, Moikalo, Honolulu. Consideration \$20.

March 17, 1900. No. 115—W. C. Achi and wife to M. P. Amahu; deed of March 2, 1900; liber 200, folio 496; lot 55, King street tract, Honolulu. Consideration \$1,350.

No. 116—W. C. Achi and wife to Hawaiian Land Co., Ltd.; deed of March 2, 1900; liber 200, folio 497; portion R. P. 4932, kuleana 1274, Piliameo, Waikiki, Honolulu. Consideration \$600.

No. 117—J. Shaw and wife to W. H. Ah Chuck; deed of March 16, 1900; liber 203, folio 449; piece of land Hanalei, Honolulu. Consideration \$3,900.

No. 118—S. K. Ka-ne and wife to J. Goo Kim, trustee; deed of March 13, 1900; liber 203, folio 448; portion of R. P. 1794, kuleana 1048; Auwalo, Honolulu. Consideration \$1,150.

March 19, 1900. No. 119—J. D. McVeigh and wife to Minister of Interior; deed of Feb. 27, 1900; liber 200, folio 498; piece of land (2,240 square feet), Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$244.

No. 120—Wong Hin and wife to Minister of Interior; deed of March 15, 1900; liber 201, folio 419; portion of R. P. 1985, kuleana 6245 (1,858 square feet), Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$185.57.

No. 121—Lum Ching to Minister of Interior; deed of March 16, 1900; liber 203, folio 451; portion R. P. 1985, kuleana 6245 (1,697 square feet), Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$169.70.

March 19, 1900. No. 122—P. Makawala and husband to L. Ahlo; deed of March 17, 1900; liber 201, folio 421; R. P. 2532, kuleana 7171; Kanohe, Koolaula, Oahu. Consideration \$400.

No. 123—F. M. Wakefield to C. C. Kennedy; deed of April 12, 1899; liber 203, folio 451; Patent 4009; Kailua, Hilo, Hawaii; one-half interest in Patents in 4175 and 4176; Olaa, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$3,000.

March 20, 1900. No. 124—C. H. Patzig and wife to W. F. Jocher; deed of March 8, 1900; liber 203, folio 452; Ap. 1, R. P. 2258, kuleana 2133; Ap. 2, R. P. 2397, kuleana 1405; Hanalei, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 125—W. F. Jocher to T. Masuda; deed of March 13, 1900; liber 203, folio 454; Ap. 1, R. P. 2258, kuleana 2133; Ap. 2, R. P. 2397, kuleana 1405; Hanalei, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,500.

March 21, 1900. No. 126—M. Kalanui and husband (J. K.) to Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.; deed of Feb. 19, 1900; liber 203, folio 455; R. P. 3421, kuleana 4309, Aps. 1 and 2; R. P. 3419, kuleana 4321, Ap. 1; Kailua, Wailua, Oahu. Consideration \$200.

No. 130—M. P. Robinson and A. J. Campbell and wife to Puna Sugar Co., Ltd.; deed of Nov. 29, 1899; liber 201, folio 422; 6426 acres land Poholki; six pieces land 928 1/2 acres, Kamaili; three pieces land 256 18-100 acres, Waikakahi; three pieces of land, 59 87-100 acres, Mahawale; 3,165 98-100 acres, leasehold lands, Mahawale, Poholki, etc., all in Puna, Hawaii. Consideration 27,020 paid up shares of \$20 each.

M. Braash left New York for London on March 7th.

## STILL ARGUING

## Supreme Court Matter Being Heard.

President Dole Testifies as to His Understanding of Chief Justice Judd's Resignation.

No decision has been rendered yet as to the constitutionality of the Supreme Court as made up at present. Yesterday arguments, which have been going on for three days, were continued before Associate Justices Frear and Whiting, sitting with Circuit Judge Perry on the Supreme bench. President Dole was the chief figure in yesterday's proceedings and his examination the leading feature of the session.

Attorney General Cooper was as much of a lay figure as on other days, he was in the courtroom during all the argument, but was so quiescent as to cause again the comment which his failure to plead the Government's case has before drawn forth. There was expectation of the Court's deciding the vexed question of its own legality yesterday afternoon when it adjourned until 1:30 o'clock immediately after the morning session was convened.

When Court was opened at that time President Dole, at the request of the Court, took the stand. He was questioned by the Court and by counsel, and answered many queries as to the resignation of Chief Justice Judd, the incidents of his receiving it, and his understanding of its time of taking effect. Justice Frear conducted the direct examination of the President.

Attorney Long, who, with Magoon, is counsel for Bush and others, whose suit for a continuance of their case in the Supreme Court until a Chief Justice is appointed, has formed the basis for the present argument, also put many questions to him. Long tried to trap President Dole into admitting that he understood Chief Justice Judd to be out of office at present. Dole said that he had sent the letter to President McKinley relative to Judd's resignation because he "thought this was the proper step to take."

"Well," said Long, "suppose President McKinley had appointed a new Chief Justice. Would he have had to put out Judd, or was Judd considered out?"

President Dole replied that if McKinley had chosen a new Chief Justice, that very action would have meant the acceptance of the resignation of Judd.

Young Mr. Judd was on the stand some time. He testified as to talks with his father and President Dole, of certain letters written to both, and as to his father's intentions. He was certain that his father did not mean to go out of office until another Chief Justice was selected. Attorneys Long and Humphreys quoted authorities to prove their contention that Judd's resignation took effect immediately on it being handed to President Dole, and that any oral explanations of other intentions had no force in law. They declared that all precedents upheld this theory. Justice Frear evidently differed with this idea, and asked if in his opinion oral evidence ought not to be considered in cases where it was plain that it was the resigner's intention to limit his resignation by a statement as to when it went into effect.

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## Resolutions Concerning Burial and Merchandise.

Resolved, That after July 1, 1900, no interment of the dead shall be allowed in Honolulu at any place within a circle having a radius of four miles with its center at Thomas Square. Referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Day and F. M. Hatch.

"No plague news today, thank the Lord!" exclaimed Dr. Wood yesterday evening in answer to the reporter's question. No news is good news and so the outlook is brighter.

H. M. Levy is practically well; he was writing letters yesterday and complained only of a pain in his leg, with which he has suffered the last few days. Seu Kam is very much better.

The Board of Health held a brief meeting yesterday afternoon and transacted that business which called for immediate attention, after a short executive session adjourning to meet again tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Hatch submitted, during the meeting, the resolution appearing at the head of this column.

G. W. Smith introduced a resolution before the Board as follows:

Resolved, That all restrictions respecting the shipment of merchandise from Honolulu, except merchandise from Asiatic ports, be rescinded on and after the 26th day of March, 1900.

This was referred to the Committee on Shipments.

Col. Ruhlen of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department has now secured odorless excavators and has asked the Board of Health for the privilege of dumping refuse into their scoops. The Colonel's request was granted.

Mr. Dodge, representing the Bishop Estate, was present. The Bishop Estate owns two-fifths of Fowler's yard and has notified its tenants living there to leave. It is the wish of the Bishop Estate that the buildings be destroyed by fire at its expense.



## CAPITAL IS OCCUPIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

States had not proffered its good offices for peace. The following is the text of Mr. Balfour's reply:

"The United States Charge d'Affaires, March 13, communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. Hay:

"By way of friendly and good office, inform the British Minister of Foreign Affairs that I today received a telegram from the United States Consul at Pretoria reporting that the Government of the South African Republic request the President of the United States to intervene with a view to the cessation of hostilities, and saying that a similar request has been made to the representatives of the European powers. In communicating this request I am directed by the President of the United States to express the earnest hope that a way will be found to bring about peace and to say that he would be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about the desired result."

The reading of this dispatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgement of Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication and to say that Her Majesty's Government does not propose to accept the intervention of any power in settlement of the South African affairs."

Loud and prolonged cheering followed this statement.

## Speaking of a Skirmish.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 13.—Before returning to the front today General Joubert said to a press representative: "The courage of the British soldiers is beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and entrenchments in a fearless manner, but were not a match for the Mausers, which simply mowed them down."

## Johannesburg Must Go.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Montague White confirms the rumor that the Boers will utterly destroy Johannesburg if forced to do so. Pretoria could not be defended, he says, if Johannesburg were permitted to remain.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A dispatch from President Kruger to the Evening Journal, dated Pretoria, March 13th, 8 p. m., via Berlin, says:

"The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. There are no differences. God help us."

PRETORIA, Monday, March 12 (via Lourenco Marques, Tuesday, March 13).—Lord Salisbury's reply to President Kruger and Steyn causes bitter disappointment, and State Secretary Reitz says it means that the war will be fought to the bitter end.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, March 12th:

Lord Salisbury's reply has been received and a Boer refutation of the British contention is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made, and it will declare that the occupation of British territory was purely strategic. It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to the finish.

## Effects of Lyddite.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A Sun cable from Durban says: Lieutenant Anderson, who commanded a section of the Natal naval volunteers at Ladysmith, has arrived here. He says that toward the close of the Pieters Hill engagement naval guns threw lyddite shells on a kopje 2500 yards distant. When the place was evacuated by the Boers he visited the trenches and counted ninety-eight dead Boers who had been killed by the concussion of the lyddite, not one of them having a wound of any kind.

Anderson declares that the fumes of the lyddite turned the hair and beards of the dead men to a peculiar greenish hue, while the color of their skin was a strange yellow. Fifty-two Boers were captured in one of the trenches. They were unable to flee, having been paralyzed by their fear of lyddite shells.

## Ominous Course of France.

NEW YORK, March 15.—(Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

A private cablegram from an unimpeachable source in Paris says that the Minister for the Colonies sent cipher cables yesterday to the Governor of every French colony asking, almost in the words of Mr. Chamberlain to the British Colonial Governor, how many soldiers were available for immediate service.

M. de Crais asked for a detailed statement from each Governor of the number of reservists and colonial forces, lists of officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

The Minister's cables were long and in cipher and were sent all over the world; to the Colonies in Africa, the Madagascar, Tonkin, Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and every French colony on earth.

This highly important news is not known to any of the London papers, and probably not to any of those in France.

It will cause a sensation here when it becomes known. For England is watching with eyes of wonder the preparations that her neighbor is making for war.

Coming as it does right after the announcement that the autumn maneuvers will be a demonstration by 200,000 men on the English channel, it will cause the British War Office and admiralty to bestir themselves in anticipation of hostilities, for it really does begin to look as if France meant war.

France and Russia are working hand in hand, and Salisbury's diplomacy may be called upon for supreme efforts if he desires to avoid the greatest war the world has ever seen.

## TRANVAAL NOTES.

News of the War Condensed for Quick Reading.

Boers threaten to carry Mafeking by assault.

Cape Colony rebels are laying down their arms.

Pope Leo is praying daily for American mediation.

Kruger may take the chief command of the Boer army.

Extreme tension is reported in Anglo-French relations.

Col. Pomeroy's force is now within forty miles of Mafeking.

The losses of the British during the war amount to 15,000 men.

A relief column is advancing on Mafeking from Kimberley.

General Buller is bitterly criticized for abandoning Spion Kop.

A mob attacked Cronwright-Schneider at Scarborough, England.

The Boers now occupy strong positions on the Transvaal frontier.

All reserve militia in England is likely to be called out by May 1.

Great Britain will not treat for peace on the basis of Boer independence.

The Boers claim to have driven Col. Bethune's forces across the Tugela.

Boers confined at Simon Town were caught trying to tunnel their way out of prison.

British and German Uitlanders are flocking to Lourenco Marques from the Transvaal.

Gen. Methuen has occupied Boshof, Orange Free State, capturing guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition.

Lord Roberts is the popular hero of London, and if he ends the war successfully may be made a Duke.

General White will take command of Stormberg. The Boer evacuation of Cape Colony is now nearly complete.

It is reported from Lourenco Marques that Johannesburg and the mines will be destroyed if the British are victorious.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York subscribed for \$10,000,000 of the new English war loan.

Mafeking's population is eating horse meat, and dysentery is said to be rife. Typhoid-malaria has broken out in the women's laager.

General Joubert and President Kruger are said to have quarreled because Kruger did not make peace advances after the first Boer victory.

Boers have ordered a census of all women and children in the Johannesburg district with particulars as to the means of prompt transportation for them.

J. G. Stowe, U. S. Consul General at Cape Town, has had an interview with Gen. Cronje at the latter's request. The General expressed satisfaction at his treatment.

Kruger and Steyn have made protests to representatives of neutral powers against the employment of Kaffir troops by Colonel Baden-Powell, the commander at Mafeking, and Colonel Pomeroy.

Montagu White denies that he received, a fortnight before the war was declared, the assurance that Lord Salisbury would agree to certain conditions made by the South African Republic and that, "after a fortnight's silence, the Transvaal issued the ultimatum which made war inevitable."

Lord Roberts reports continued abuse of the white flag by the Boers and the discovery of explosive bullets in their captured camps. He has notified Kruger and Steyn that if they do not obey the rules of civilized warfare he will cease doing so. He relates an incident where the Boers raised the white flag and held up their hands and then shot the officers and men who came forward to receive their surrender.

The bubonic plague at Buenos Ayres has caused twenty-three deaths within two months. Plague is increasing at Sydney.

Surgeon General Wyman states that there was but one case of plague on the Nanyo Maru. The other cases were beriberi.

The British steamer Cuvier has been sunk near Calais, France, in collision with an unknown steamer. Forty of the crew are missing.

The Princess of Wales held a drawing-room at Buckingham in behalf of the Queen. Presentations, which were limited, included four American ladies.

The British Government will probably decline to accept the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and will hold the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force.

The German flag was hoisted over Apia on March 1. Dr. Sol is Governor. A public reconciliation took place at the flag-hoisting between Tammese and Matafaa.

Twelve hundred Tagals commanded by a Chinese Colonel have surrounded Legaspi and Albay and are harassing the Forty-eighth regiment. The rebellion is still active.

A bacteriological examination of rats caught at Port Melbourne wharf shows that the vermin are infected by the plague. A boy died of the plague at Sydney on March 9th.

The engagement of Mrs. Robert Goelt to Francis B. Riggs is announced. Mrs. Goelt has an income of \$200,000 from her late husband's bequests beside a large private fortune.

Fire has destroyed the noted Comedie Francaise at Paris. Mile. Heriot, the promising young actress, perished in the flames which are supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

Alexander Carter of Berkeley, Cal., shot his brother Charles while the latter was sleeping and then committed suicide. Insanity, due to morphine and excessive smoking, caused the act.

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals has affirmed the sentence of ten years imprisonment against John T. Carlisle for the killing of Prof. Wm. Lipscomb in the Central Union Church at Dallas, July 9th last.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago has introduced the eight hour labor law into her household and given her servants regular shifts. Servants who begin at 6 a. m. are relieved from duty at 2 p. m. The scheme is a success.

The New York Herald has interviewed Senators on the political result of the Porto Rico measure with the result that Republicans say it will not be hurtful to their party and Democrats that it insures McKinley's defeat.

Senator Proctor of Vermont introduced a bill providing for the prevention of the adulteration of food. It authorizes the creation of a bureau of chemistry in the agricultural department and places the regulation of adulteration in its charge.

passed by a Judge who says the action of the police was an outrage.

A plan to overthrow the Brazilian Republic has been discovered and frustrated.

Miss Fred Wilson, a famous London beauty, has been married to Lord Chichester.

Miss Katharine Wolfe Bruce, who gave the \$20,000 telescope to Harvard, is dead.

Thirty-two miners lost their lives in the Red Ash Colliery disaster at Fire Creek, Va.

A bill has been drafted providing for a national home for lepers in Yellowstone Park.

Ex-President Harrison expressed displeasure at the rumor that he will re-enter politics.

Fourteen lives were lost in an incendiary fire in the Italian quarter of Newark, N. J.

The plague steamer Nanyo Maru has left Port Townsend with a cargo of flour for Japan.

Representative Robbins of Alabama has been ousted from office on the ground of fraud.

Thirty-four per cent of the world's sugar supply is from cane and 66 per cent from beets.

The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has made a successful test of wireless telegraphy.

The widow of "Bill" Anthony of "Maine" fame has been given a place in the Census bureau.

Henry Ward Beecher's sister Mary and half-brother Thomas K. Beecher both died on March 14.

The bill preserving the California big trees from the lumbermen has been signed by the President.

The powers have neglected to ratify the Second Peace Conference made by The Hague Peace Conference.

The War Department has no record of Gen. Wheeler having tendered his resignation last November.

Miss Lida Wilbur, the San Francisco girl who lay unconscious for two years from asphyxiation, is dead.

Madame Hermann, widow of the magician, will marry Baron Ivan Orskovitch, a Russian nobleman.

American soldiers are said to have stripped Gen. Gregorio del Pilar's body and left it naked by the roadside.

The Second Presbyterian and Trinity Methodist churches of Chicago have been burned by an incendiary crank.

John L. Macatee of Oklahoma has been nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory.

Warrants have been issued for Secretary of State Powers and other officials for complicity in the murder of Goebel. Senate bills have been introduced providing for the opening of libraries at Manila for the benefit of Americans.

The rival Governors of Kentucky are both forming a large militia. Democrats are planning the arrest of Taylor.

Automobiles with gasoline power are debarred from Golden Gate park. Electric and air-propelled vehicles are permitted.

The remains of President Lincoln are to be put in a temporary vault while the monument at Springfield is being rebuilt.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland had a successful test before the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs.

Col. J. T. Morgan opposes Adjutant General Corbin's promotion on the ground of cowardice at the battle of Nashville.

Major General E. M. McCook, twice Governor of Colorado, has become an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Yountville, Cal.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," has married her former secretary, Stephen Townsend.

The bubonic plague at Buenos Ayres has caused twenty-three deaths within two months. Plague is increasing at Sydney.

Surgeon General Wyman states that there was but one case of plague on the Nanyo Maru. The other cases were beriberi.

The British steamer Cuvier has been sunk near Calais, France, in collision with an unknown steamer. Forty of the crew are missing.

The Princess of Wales held a drawing-room at Buckingham in behalf of the Queen. Presentations, which were limited, included four American ladies.

The British Government will probably decline to accept the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and will hold the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force.

The German flag was hoisted over Apia on March 1. Dr. Sol is Governor. A public reconciliation took place at the flag-hoisting between Tammese and Matafaa.

Twelve hundred Tagals commanded by a Chinese Colonel have surrounded Legaspi and Albay and are harassing the Forty-eighth regiment. The rebellion is still active.

A bacteriological examination of rats caught at Port Melbourne wharf shows that the vermin are infected by the plague. A boy died of the plague at Sydney on March 9th.

The engagement of Mrs. Robert Goelt to Francis B. Riggs is announced. Mrs. Goelt has an income of \$200,000 from her late husband's bequests beside a large private fortune.

Fire has destroyed the noted Comedie Francaise at Paris. Mile. Heriot, the promising young actress, perished in the flames which are supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

Alexander Carter of Berkeley, Cal., shot his brother Charles while the latter was sleeping and then committed suicide. Insanity, due to morphine and excessive smoking, caused the act.

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals has affirmed the sentence of ten years imprisonment against John T. Carlisle for the killing of Prof. Wm. Lipscomb in the Central Union Church at Dallas, July 9th last.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago has introduced the eight hour labor law into her household and given her servants regular shifts. Servants who begin at 6 a. m. are relieved from duty at 2 p. m. The scheme is a success.

The New York Herald has interviewed Senators on the political result of the Porto Rico measure with the result that Republicans say it will not be hurtful to their party and Democrats that it insures McKinley's defeat.

Senator Proctor of Vermont introduced a bill providing for the prevention of the adulteration of food. It authorizes the creation of a bureau of chemistry in the agricultural department and places the regulation of adulteration in its charge.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## Debility

Neuralgia, Biliousness.

When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feelings that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured."

Constipation alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Municipal elections will soon be held in Cuba to be followed by the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. The plebiscite will occur on April 11. It was intended that the United States should retire from the island at that time, but the date will be deferred.

The Morning Post's correspondent says: "President Kruger shed tears at his ineffectual attempts to rally the Boers, who were completely paralyzed by Roberts' masterly tactics. They were too demoralized to heed his expostulations and declared that the British cannon were everywhere."

The house of the tollgate-keeper on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia turnpike, near Mount Pleasant, Ill., has been torn to pieces by 100 armed men. The tollgate-keeper, who had been warned, escaped before the arrival of the mob. The tollgate had been erected recently, despite a popular protest against it.

There is great anxiety at Constantinople regarding the Russian government's refusal to modify its demands regarding railroad concessions in Asia Minor. The Turkish government advises against submission and the Sultan is awaiting a military report on the strategic aspects of the question before giving a decision.

In the Senate Mr. Jones offered the following substitute for the Porto Rico bill: "That all duties collected to this date on the articles imported into the United States from Porto Rico since the 18th day of April, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, be returned to the persons from whom they were collected, and from and after the passage of this act no duties shall be collected on articles coming from Porto Rico."

## ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Will Incur Responsibility to Ran Incurables Hospital.

The report of the Associated Charities for the month of March shows a total of thirty-seven persons assisted by the different organizations comprising the association. Amounts expended for this purpose make a total of \$188.55.

George R. Carter, treasurer, reported a cash balance on hand of \$86.80. The question of Home for Incurables was brought up, and it was reported an effort is being made to help establish such a home. The following motion of Mr. Carter was passed: "Moved that the Manager be authorized to incur the necessary expenses to operate the Kaaka hospital for not over thirty days, or until some suitable organization can assume the responsibility within the thirty days." The work of the association is increasing constantly.

## Water Strike in Nuanu.

While at work in the upper Nuanu valley a few days ago some of the men connected with the waterworks decided to try the effect of giant powder on an old tunnel near Luakaha. Two or three blasts were fired in the tunnel and the result exceeded expectations. A fine stream of pure water was started, which has since continued to flow. The amount will easily fill a 6-inch pipe and up to the present has been sufficient to run the electric lights in the streets for the best part of the night. Besides this the new source will furnish a welcome addition to the valley water supply during future dry spells.

Yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Cathedral there was an exceedingly pretty and interesting event, when the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies was baptized, receiving the name of Muriel Edith. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Vincent H. Kicat in the presence only of the immediate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Davies. The font was very prettily decorated in green and white. Two hymns were sung, and soft music was played on the organ during the entire ceremony by Wray Taylor, the organist.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Several jolly parties of Britchers celebrated last night.

Mrs. Ahlborn and child arrived in the Peking last night.

Rev. O. H. Gulick and wife left for the Coast on the Australia.

James B. Castle left in the Mikabala yesterday for Kihel and other Maui ports.

Willard E. Brown and wife are contemplating a trip to Europe in the near future.

The commission of G. B. Robertson as first district magistrate at Wailuku, Maui, was signed yesterday, to take effect on April 1st.

The foundations of the new Hackfeld block are completed, and the dressed stonework of the first story is being placed in position.

Eighteen mortuary urns await claimants at the office of the Board of Health. They contain the ashes of victims of the plague.

Notices have been served on all property-owners along the proposed extension of Millard street between Queen and Halekaula streets.

The fence of the Hawaiian Hotel, facing on Beretania avenue, is being moved back ten feet in order to comply with the new street lines.

Dr. E. C. Rhodes of Ewa has obtained permission from the Board of Health to come to Honolulu to study plague cases at the pesthouse.

Marshal Brown has offered a reward of \$50 for the capture of Animoito, the Japanese supposed to have killed Hori at Kahuku last Saturday night.

Dr. Hoffmann has secured a few days' leave of absence, and yesterday afternoon he and Mrs. Hoffmann went to Kailhi to spend a brief vacation.

The first man to pay two dollars for an injection of the prophylactic serum yesterday was Frederick Innes and the number of his certificate was 128.

Julia Kihulu filed a claim in the Circuit Court yesterday for \$225.30 for losses by the sanitary fires, and Thomas Sanders filed a similar claim for \$382.75.

Marshal Brown is having the members of the police force instructed in the many art of boxing. This exercise is to become a regular thing with the department.

There are now nearly a thousand people at the Vineyard street relief camp. E. J. Wilson, who is in charge, reports that the new 20-room building is ready for occupancy.

Major General Edward Moody McCook, who has become an inmate of the Soldiers' Home of Yountville, Cal., was the first national commissioner of the United States to Hawaii.

Armstrong Smith will resume his duties as principal of Kailua school when it is reopened, having come out of quarantine after his services as head nurse at the pesthouse.

The mill and new machinery at Oukala were run for a half hour the other day and found to work very satisfactorily. Grinding will begin this week and it is estimated that about 3500 tons of sugar will be made.

Officers were installed in Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., by District Deputy Grand Sir W. C. Parke last night. Those who were admitted beyond the sacred portals were E. Lofquist, N. G.; P. C. Martin, V. G.; L. L. La Pierre, Secretary; W. C. Parke, Treasurer; A. F. Clark, Condr.; G. J. Bolase, Warden; J. Hodson, I. G.; G. L. Dall, P. G. R. S. N. G.; C. E. Frasher, L. S. N. G.; W. J. White, R. S. V. G.; J. F. Kennedy, L. S. V. G.; G. Johnson, R. S. S.; A. K. Anvick, L. S. S.

## SOME EWA NOTES.

Changes and Social Events on the Big Plantation.

Mrs. David Douglas will entertain the ladies of the plantation at "tea" Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Dr. Rhodes leaves this week to make her home with Mr. Clark's colony at Wailuku. She intends to "rough it" with Mrs. Eames, of Pearl City, until their respective houses are built.

The doctor will continue his practice at Ewa for the present.

Mr. Carl Behne, time-keeper at Ewa Plantation, has resigned his position and leaves on the Australia for a trip to his old home in Germany. Whether he will return or not, he has not yet decided. His successor is Mr. A. W. McKeever, formerly head luna of the Apokaa Sugar Co.

Mrs. Renton entertained a few of the employees and their families last Saturday evening at a "Book Social." Each guest represented the title of some popular book and considerable ingenuity was displayed in the handling of the subject. Mrs. Douglas won the prize for deciphering the greater number of representations.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kaula, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kihulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaula, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER &



## TWO REPORTS

Read at the Kihei Meeting.

The Manager's Estimates—The Treasurer's Report—Pumps And Water.

The manager's report and the report of the manager of Kihei plantation were submitted to the shareholders at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday. Both reports were very well received by the stockholders and they were approved.

In his report the treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, states that on the basis of the manager's estimate but two more assessments of 10 per cent will be required during this year. With these two assessments \$600,000 will have been called for 1906. The estimates of total expenditures for 1906 is \$589,325. The operating expenses for the fifteen months ending December 31, 1899, were \$143,602.51.

A synopsis of the report of Manager W. F. Pogue is as follows: Water being the most important factor necessary for the successful development of this estate, the first work was its development. Development of water at the Worthington pumping station was commenced on the 24 day of October, 1898. A shaft was sunk about 2,000 feet from the beach, and 20 feet above mean tide level. Ten weeks later a 6-inch centrifugal pump was in operation. This shaft was carried down 13 feet below water level, and 11 feet below sea level, the water rising two feet above sea level. At that depth two tunnels were started, one south and the other north. The south tunnel was run 99 feet, the north tunnel 109 feet, which shaft and tunnels developed 3,000,000 U. S. gallons per day (24 hours). A second shaft was sunk 609 feet north of the first shaft, the proposition being to connect the two shafts by tunnel, at a depth of from 13 to 15 feet under water. This proposition has been carried out to the extent that we now have only 100 feet of tunneling more to do, and have developed about 10,000,000 U. S. gallons per 24 hours. The remaining 100 feet will take about six weeks to excavate, and should certainly develop 2,000,000 gallons of water. The second shaft was sunk 17 feet below water level and 13 feet below sea level; the water in this shaft raising four feet above sea level. The water in this shaft analyzes some twenty grains of salt less than in the first shaft.

The water development for the first crop should have been completed before last July, but owing to the total collapse of four developing pumps we were detained. By October, however, the water question was solved, there being no question whatever but that, with what water was developed, we would have an ample supply of water for our first crop. There is no question as to the supply of good water on this estate, the amount is only limited by the surface exposed, by shaft tunnel, or otherwise. Water in these shafts analyzes 45 to 75 grains of salt per U. S. gallon, and a combination of all the water developed analyzes 55 grains per U. S. gallon. The borings of McCandless Bros. at Camp No. 2 struck water in every instance about one foot above sea level, and of better quality than that of our first shaft, but not as good as that of our second, which appears strange, as the shafts are one-half mile from sea shore, and the bored wells two miles.

Wells at Camp No. 3 will be worked by pumps with an aggregate capacity of 17,500,000 gallons a day. Two bored wells at this station establish the fact that there is plenty of good water, which raises two feet, seven inches above mean tide level. The water from this station will be used for the production of the 1902 crop, to be planted the coming summer. Water from this station analyzes 30 to 35 grains of salt per U. S. gallon, according to the depth from which samples were taken, the best water being at the bottom of the wells. These wells have not yet been pumped, but when pumped will, of course, give a more uniform quality of water. They are situated about three miles from sea shore.

Planting for seed was commenced last week in December, 1898, as soon as sufficient water was obtained for irrigation, and pushed along as water was developed, and pumps installed for the delivery at the proper elevation. On account of delay in installation of pumps, planting for the 1901 crop was not fairly commenced before the latter part of last October, and has been pushed as fast as possible. We have, to date, 870 acres planted, 850 acres of which will be the crop of 1901. Six hundred acres were planted up to January 1st. Planting for the first crop was completed February 1st.

Seed for planting 125 acres was bought from the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. and from the Paila Plantation for 25 acres. This gave us 151 acres of seed for planting the first crop, but the delay in planting the crop, together with the rapid growth of the cane, has increased the yield of our own seed above our estimates to such an extent that only about 30 acres of this cane will be cut for seed for this crop, and 11 acres for planting next summer for the 1902 crop, the balance of 110 acres going over for grinding this spring and next. None of the cane planted has, thus far, tasseled.

The first of the 20-inch pipe lines has been laid for about two miles to the 200-foot contour, and the second completed to the 150-foot contour, about three and one-half miles conveying water from the Worthington pumping station. The manager recommends lining all flumes and water ways to save water. The railroad as far as Camp No. 3 is completed, or three and one-half miles in all, besides a mile and a half of portable

track in the direction of the Hawaiian Commercial Co.'s plantation. There is a total of 222 horses exclusive of water coaches and extra horses, which number 40.

Owing to the difference of the roads before cultivation, and the high prices at times, it is very necessary to 3000 horses are used in the work. This has been done in a limited extent only, there being now 1000 horses and growing about 1000 more. The convenience of the horses, who are not being taken to do other work, have done this work altogether thus far.

The estimated cost for water development during the present year is \$14,500. This includes excavating, boring, laying and finishing development of Worthington pumps. The following estimates for the coming year are made: Pumps, \$206,000; buildings, \$27,000; shaft and chambers at Camp No. 3, \$75,000; railroad, \$12,000; irrigating pipe line, \$8,000; coal, an average of 500 tons a month, \$48,000; operating expenses, including all labor but not coal, \$150,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$67,825. The gross estimated expenditures are \$689,325. The estimated receipts of 225 tons of sugar this year and sale of some machinery is \$19,000, the net expenditures being reduced to \$689,325.

It is proposed to plant 1,200 acres for 1902. Planting the coming year will not be as expensive as the past, as the lands have very little stone. Our stoniest cane land is included in the first crop. There is a surplus left over of cane planted for seed of 30 acres, which will be ground this spring—30 acres cane, estimated 225 tons sugar. Estimated crop of 1901: 783 acres plant cane, 6,000 tons sugar; 67 acres ratoons, 500 tons sugar; total cane, 850 acres; total sugar, 6,500 tons. Estimated crop of 1902: 1,200 acres plant cane, 10,000 tons sugar; 200 acres ratoons, 1,400 tons sugar; total cane, 1,400 acres; total sugar, 11,400 tons. Six hundred acres ratoons from the 1901 crop will go over as long ratoons until 1903.

The very great absorptive quality of the soil has been well proven by the amount of water required per acre for irrigation. The soils are of two kinds. The sandy, of which there are about 200 acres under cultivation, and the red soil. Cane on the sandy soil requires about one inch of water every three to five days, whereas cane on the red soil requires one inch of water every seven to eight days. One million gallons of water per day will easily irrigate 150 to 200 acres of red land. There is now being used about 7,500,000 gallons of water to irrigate 900 acres, which includes 200 acres of sandy land. All the cane under cultivation is looking well, and is sure to give good returns, but not as good as it had been planted earlier in the season. Up to within a month of the end of the year labor was extremely short, but since the 1st of January the labor supply has improved so that now there is all the labor needed.

## The Greatest Wealth is Health.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps, sometimes vigorously and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; your health is threatened; but there is still help for you if you will take Kikapo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kikapo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kikapo Indian Remedies.

## OFF TO WAR.

Col. Mills Leaves for Manila Via San Francisco.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Col. Mills, Sixth U. S. Artillery, who left yesterday on the Australia for San Francisco, whence he will leave for Manila by transport, states with reference to a recent dispatch which says that the army in the Philippines is to be decreased, that this will be unlikely for some time to come. Although certain battalions of the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments, and several batteries of the Third Artillery, are to be sent home before June, they will in all probability be replaced by other detachments of equal strength from the forces now in Cuba.

"It is the intention," of the Government," said the Colonel, "to relieve those troops which have been stationed in foreign service for two years and bring them home. Although temporarily at peace in the Philippines, towns will have to be garrisoned, including those in every island of the scattered group. This will require a large army, with a sufficient reserve in Manila for emergencies. Therefore, I don't think the government will lessen its army strength therefore for the next year or two, but will immediately fill up the gaps by troops from Cuba, who have not been in foreign service for any great length of time."

Col. Mills expects that the batteries of the Sixth Artillery already in service in Manila will be retained there for the full term of their foreign service.

## WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) druggist called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## HIS HEAD WORTH FIFTEEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD



Leung Chi-tso has no queue. He adopted European clothes and coiffure in Japan when he was made a citizen there. Asked yesterday why he had not the usual long traid of his countrymen, he said, "It is more convenient without it." Doubtless he recalled the exciting days when all China and Japan were ransacked for him. His Japanese name is Kasubaba. When this picture was taken of him, he wore the Chinese dress of the mandarin, and had his head shaved accordingly. His appearance now is much different with a growth of several inches of black, stiff hair where the picture shows a shaven pate. The Chinese Government will pay \$55,000 for his head, or fifteen times its weight in gold.

A man whose head is worth to someone else \$55,000 might well be careful of it. But Leung Chi-tso, Chinese reformer, now in Honolulu, seems little more particular of keeping his head attached to his body than is the average man with no price offered for his killing.

He drives, walks and stands about the streets of Honolulu with apparent disregard for danger. A close observer might notice, however, that he is one or two Chinese who always accompany him, watch like hawks the movements of their charge. Possibly a search might disclose that both Leung Chi-tso and they were armed and ready for an attack.

Leung Chi-tso has been here since December 31, on which day he was landed by the Hongkong Maru from Yokohama. He had escaped the snares laid for him by the spies of the Dowager Empress of China. At her orders the Chinese Government offered a reward of 100,000 taels, or about \$55,000, for his head laid down in China. Li Tung Chang was especially deputed to look after the delivery to the authorities of that portion of the reformer's anatomy above his shoulders, and to pay the reward to the person or persons bringing it.

Leung Chi-tso is an interesting man. Without thought of the enormous value of his head removed from his body, one could not fail to mark the forceful personality of the man, who made perhaps the biggest stir, without recourse to arms, of any citizen of the Chinese Empire in many years. He is young, robust, bright-eyed and collected in his demeanor, noting everything about him, weighing well his answers to questions but showing no fear of anything.

Yesterday an Advertiser reporter interviewed him. It was not hard to get to see him. He lives near the center of town in a small house retired from the street, and shares the dwelling with several others who are devoted to his cause. The casual mention to a leading Chinese editor that he wanted to talk with Leung Chi-tso gained the interview.

"Meet me on the corner of Beretania and Emma streets at 5:30 o'clock," said the editor, "and I will take you to his home."

Leung Chi-tso was seated in the parlor. He wears American clothes rather awkwardly. He rose to shake hands and his secretary, interpreting his greeting, said that he wished the visitor good-day. The youth of the noted reformer was rather shocking. Fancy had painted a grave, deep-lined face. Instead was a smooth, boyish-looking countenance; big, brown eyes that laughed and analyzed at once, and a mouth—the most prominent of his features—large, with remarkably sharp-pointed teeth, white and irregular.

Leung Chi-tso speaks some English. Its limits were, however, too small to permit of his explaining his mission. The Advertiser reporter did not speak Chinese, so all the conversation was through the interpreter. Leung Chi-tso has the Chinese way of never answering questions directly. Ask him how old he is, and he talks for several minutes about some other subject.

He is 27 years old, is married, and has a girl baby. His wife, who was the sister of the Inspector General of Colleges in China, is living in Japan. His father was a teacher in the Sun Wui district of the province of Canton. Leung was a bright scholar, said the interpreter, and at 12 years of age had secured the degree of B.A.; at 16 was an M.A., and at 22 had embarked on political life at Peking. Then he joined the reform party, organized in 1895, with a membership of progressive, educated men who sought to change the existing laws and customs and to drag

China from her lethargy. Kwang Yu Wei was the leader and soon next to him ranked Leung Chi-tso.

The government objected to the aims of the party and took steps to break it up. Leung went to Shanghai and started the Chinese Progress, which he edited for a year and a half, and made a powerful organ of the reformists. Under his able management it attained a wide circulation, and fell under the ban of the government. Leung Chi-tso next became principal of Hunan College, and when the Emperor espoused the principles of the reform party, Leung was called with others to Peking. Here he was second to Kwang Yu Wei in the gallant band of reform leaders who, through the Emperor, secured the startling series of edicts which, if carried into effect, would have turned topsy-turvy the Chinese governmental, educational and industrial systems.

But the corrupt officialdom of China was not to be driven from the opportunities for power and wealth which had been theirs for centuries. The Emperor was practically dethroned; soldiers were sent to seize the reformers, and six of them, who were unable to flee in time, were beheaded. This was in September, 1898, and Leung Chi-tso with Kwang Yu Wei, owe their present existence to quick decision and action on their part.

He threw himself on the protection of Count Ito, the Japanese Minister who was also of the advisory board to the Emperor of China. Leung was hurried to a Japanese warship in the harbor of Tien-tsin, the treaty port of Peking, and sailed for Japan. He staid there until December, 1899, when he came here. In Yokohama he edited the Chinese Discussion, shaved off his queue, adopted European clothing, became a Japanese citizen, and planned his present trip to the United States and probably to Europe.

He told all this yesterday in reply to questions. He smiled when relating his hasty exit from Peking and his narrow escape from the two-named sword. When he related the aims and hopes of the reform party his face grew grave and earnest.

"We of China," he said, "will have the change we desire in the near future. We want the power in the hands of the people and don't want to be ruled by a despotism. We want a constitutional monarchy, the right to vote on important issues, safety for person and property, advanced educational ideas, and a pure and honest administration of all offices."

"This must all come about soon. The people are fast growing into reform channels of thought. The old regime must pass, but we seek no revolution. We are men of peace and believe that public sentiment will bring about our ends without the letting of blood. In Honolulu four-fifths of the Chinese are of our party. Bright Chinese here have educated them. I feel in no danger here. My head is of course valuable"—Leung Chi-tso put his hand on his cranium—"but my friends look out for me. I intend to go to the United States soon but want first to visit the other islands and have been waiting for quarantine to permit this. My work in life is to push on the reform plans. I shall go wherever my presence can help."

Leung Chi-tso impresses one who does not understand his language as a fearless, broad-minded, celestial without conceit but not without guile. He has not learned the white man's habits of thought nor unlearned the Chinese's manner of reasoning. His features are expressive and not unhandsome in a Chinese fashion. He is courteous, appreciative and shrewd. But he knows the worth of his shoddy head and his friends watch it carefully.

## BAD FOR SHIPS

Marine Hospital Rules Add Thirty Days.

When Quarantine is Raised by Board, United States Officials Commence Separate Period.

If the Board of Health decides that thirty days is a safe period of time in which to raise the quarantine of the port of Honolulu, that is, thirty days after the last case of plague was officially reported by the Board, the shipping interests will then have to face the iron-clad regulations imposed by the United States Marine Hospital Service.

In a circular issued by Surgeon-General Wyman to the surgeons of the service, entitled, "Quarantine Regulations for domestic ports to prevent the introduction of plague from Santos, Brazil and Oporto, Portugal," Dr. Carmichael points out the significant fact that Honolulu is also included in the restrictions of the circular which read as follows:

"In view of the officially reported prevalence of plague in Santos, Brazil, and Oporto, Portugal, and the local conditions at these ports, the following regulations relating to vessels arriving from ports of the United States, are hereby promulgated. This circular will remain in force until thirty days after the official announcement of the cessation of plague in said cities. The regulations for domestic ports regarding plague and promulgated by department circular of January 18, 1897, are embodied herein in full. Attention is called to the fact that all vessels from Santos and Oporto are to be subjected to these requirements."

Regarding vessels leaving Honolulu for the Coast after the first thirty days is completed since a reported case of plague, Dr. Carmichael said: "To illustrate the important features of this circular, we will suppose that in thirty days from this date the Hawaiian Board of Health declares the quarantine raised and the port of Honolulu free from infection. For thirty days after that I will be compelled to issue the same class of bills of health to vessels going to the United States that have issued from my office since December 12th last. In short, it means sixty days before my instructions will allow me to declare the port of Honolulu a clean one."

"On the other hand, should the Board of Health declare that fifteen days is a safe period of time in which to raise the quarantine since the last reported plague case, the thirty days will have to tack or will make the total number of days only forty-five. Of course it is for the port officials at the other end to say what shall be done when the vessel arrives there. They can quarantine the vessel or not as they choose."

This seems like jumping from the frying pan into the fire, but the probability is that the quarantine officers in San Francisco, Seattle, or in fact, any coast city would not deem it absolutely necessary to hold vessels in quarantine after such a long period of cleanliness at this port is proclaimed.

## Incurables Not Homeless.

The incurables in the hospital at the kerosene camp will, before long, be supplied with a home. Bishop and Mrs. Willis have done much to bring about this result, having conferred with Dr. Wood and decided on the ways and means.

The camp hospital will remain as it is and the expense of running the place will be borne by private subscription, and Dr. Bowman will be retained in charge. A. L. C. Atkinson, who first planned a home for the incurables, is at present in Kahului. The opportunity is now ripe for those interested in the matter to show their sincerity in a substantial way.

Mr. George J. Twohy of Norfolk, Va., arrived in the Henry B. Hyde yesterday. He brings letters to several prominent persons here. He is the guest of Captain Scribner and after a short visit here will return East in company with the skipper of the Hyde.

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